

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 624.—VOL. XXII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE PUBLIC CONVEYANCES OF THE METROPOLIS.

THE present Government eminently deserves praise for the practical character of its measures. Its principal departments are filled by men of an ability equal to their high reputation. In the Finance department Mr. Gladstone is a worthy successor to Sir Robert Peel. In the Foreign department Lord Clarendon commands not alone the respect of Europe for high talent, but its confidence for sound judgment and discretion. In the Colonial department the Duke of Newcastle shines in highly favourable contrast with his predecessors under the last two administrations. Sir Charles Wood, although he failed to give satisfaction as Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Government of Lord John Russell, bids fair as President of the Board of Control, under the Earl of Aberdeen, to re-establish a damaged reputation, and to prove himself equal to the task which the approaching termination of the East India Company's Charter has thrust upon him. Under the auspices of Lord Palmerston the Home Department is conducted with a wholesome vigour, which almost makes us fancy that his Lordship mistook his vocation in ever devoting the energies of his mind to Foreign Affairs.

Nor is it only in measures of importance sufficient to warrant their introduction to Parliament by her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, but in minor measures affecting the health, comfort, and security of the people, that the present Government seems determined to prove its administrative efficiency. Among these measures, especial attention is due to a bill introduced by the Under-Secretary for the Home Department. Mr. Fitzroy's bill for the better regulation of the cabs and cab-drivers of the metropolis is not to be understood as one introduced by a private member, but as one introduced with the sanction of the Government, and to be supported in its various stages by the whole weight of Ministerial authority. Such a measure has long been urgently demanded; and, though we are not prepared to say that Mr. Fitzroy's bill is perfect, or that it will prove a complete remedy for the various and aggravated evils that it is designed to meet, we think its provisions will prove adequate to the abatement, though not to the suppression, of a grievous public nuisance.

Had the metropolis been one single municipality, as it ought to have been constituted twenty years ago, the cab infliction and many others would, long ere this, have been remedied. But the old Corporation of London has stood in the way; and not until it is removed and a new municipality created which shall comprise within its jurisdiction the whole of the metropolitan boroughs, will there be a proper and effective agency for the regulation of cabs and omnibuses; as well as for the cheap and adequate supply of such prime municipal necessities as water and gas, to say nothing of drainage and sewerage, and great and obvious street improvements. In the meantime, however, Mr. Fitzroy's bill will prove both acceptable and useful. In Paris, if any one looks at a public vehicle, he finds it driven by a well-clad and respectable-looking driver, and drawn by a strong horse. The vehicle itself he will discover to be clean and comfortable. If he engage and enter it, he will find at the end of his journey that there will be no dispute about the fare. All is regulated according to a tariff approved and enforced by the municipality of Paris. With three *sous* as a *pour-boire*, somewhat less than three halfpence, in addition to his regular charge, the respectful and respectable driver will be perfectly satisfied. In London the case is very different, as natives and foreigners know by sad experience. Any crazy and wheezy old horse is considered good enough to draw a cab. Any rotten, broken-windowed, foul-smelling, and battered vehicle, is held by the cab-owning fraternity to be good enough for the public, while a respectable driver is but an exception to the rule that no man is too disreputable in behaviour and brutal in character to be a cab driver. The over-charges of most of these men are proverbial; and so gross is their language, so insulting their conduct, that weak and defenceless women, as well as men who detest wrangling in the public streets, would rather walk in the wildest weather than entrust themselves to their guidance. In Paris, it is a privilege to drive a public conveyance, which none but responsible and highly-recommended persons can obtain. In London, a man who can obtain no employment in any other capacity, can obtain it

from the patronage of a cab-owner. The Bill of Mr. Fitzroy will strike at the root of many of these abuses, and if it do not render the cab-system of London as complete and comfortable as that of Paris, will do much towards improving it. Public carriages, whether omnibuses or cabs, are to be inspected and certified by the Commissioners of Police as to their cleanliness, size, and commodiousness. Horses are also to be certified by the same authority as fit for the work to which they are put. If either carriages or horses be used before police inspection, or after they shall have been declared unfit, the owner of vehicle or animal may be fined £3 for every day in which either may have been so employed; or, he may be imprisoned for a month. Omnibus fares (and this is one of the defects of Mr. Fitzroy's bill) are to be left to the discretion of proprietors, as before; while cab-fares are to be reduced to sixpence a mile. At every stand where we now find some superannuated cabman, who acts as waterman, and looks for a gratuity for opening the cab door, there is to be stationed in his room a sturdy police-constable, to act as superintendent and referee. That disputes about distances may not occur, a large board, with a table of distances and of fares, is to be erected at the head of every cab-stand; a printed copy of the same useful information is to be affixed in the interior of every vehicle; and, in imitation of the example first set by the authorities of Paris, the driver is to hand to the person hiring his cab a card or ticket, with his number legibly printed upon it. All these are undoubted improvements. We wish Mr. Fitzroy had gone a little further, and had provided for the amenity and health of our streets by the abolition of public stables in the middle of the thoroughfares, and for the comfort of the cab-drivers, by rendering the erection of covered and enclosed stables or stands in off-streets and stations, compulsory upon the cab-owners. Perhaps, however, this reform will be carried at some future period, and in the meantime the public will be too grateful to Mr. Fitzroy for what he has done to find any serious fault with him for what he has left unattempted.

We are glad to see that an effort is to be made by one of the clauses of the bill to abolish the growing nuisance of advertising



ZULU KAFFIRS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



vans, and to prohibit the proprietors of cabs and omnibuses from defacing their vehicles with placards, bills, and other advertisements. As long as newspapers are taxed for the advertisements which they publish, every other mode of advertisement ought in common justice to be taxed at a similar rate. It is in fact a palpable loss to the revenue to permit railways, cabs, and omnibuses to trade in advertisements, and to pay no duty upon them. But, independently of this consideration, neither the interior nor the exterior of public vehicles ought to be used for such a purpose. Railway directors and officials seem to be aware of the fact that first-class passengers would not approve of such a practice in first-class carriages. The impertinence is, therefore, confined to second and third-class travellers, who are presumed to be too poor to be indulged in the amenities of life, though wealthy enough to purchase the quack medicines and the slop garments of pertinacious advertisers. We hope Mr. Fitzroy may be able to accomplish his purpose, and to put an end to the advertising vans, which endanger public safety in the streets, and to the new advertising trade of the railway, cab, and omnibus proprietors. They disfigure duly-licensed public vehicles, and deprive the Exchequer of money which it might fairly claim as long as the advertisement duty upon newspapers is considered either equitable or profitable.

THE ZULU KAFFIRS,

AT THE ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

THIS band of wild but interesting savages are taking such high rank among the metropolitan exhibitions of the present season, and represent so faithfully the manners, habits, and costume of their tribe, that we give an illustration of a scene in their performances. A number of huts, such as they occupy, are placed upon the stage, with an African landscape in the background; and, one by one, the savages make their appearance, engaged in the pursuits of their every-day life. After a supper of meal, of which the Kaffirs partake with their large wooden spoons, an extraordinary song and dance are performed, in which each performer moves about on his haunches, grunting and snorting the while like a pair of asthmatic bellows. We mentioned one or two of the more ludicrous scenes last week; but no description can give an idea of the cries and shouts—now comic, now terrible—by which the Kaffirs express their emotions. The scene illustrative of the preliminaries of marriage and the bridal festivities might leave one in doubt which was the bridegroom, did not that interesting savage announce his enviable situation by screams of ecstasy which convulse the audience.

The Zulus must be naturally good actors; for a performance more natural and less like acting is seldom if ever seen upon any stage. The hunting expedition and the fight between hostile tribes, have each an interest of their own; and the glimpse of the Bushmen in their trees is exceedingly interesting.

We stated last week that the exhibition is illustrated by some excellent panoramic scenery, painted by Marshall, from sketches made in Kaffirland; and that the various scenes in the entertainment are explained by an intelligent young lecturer.

Natives of South Africa have been before exhibited in the metropolis, but we do not recollect to have seen the people either so numerous or so efficiently represented as in the present exhibition. These Kaffirs (twelve in number) have been brought from Natal, by Mr. A. T. Caldecott, who, for this purpose, memorialised the colonial authorities at Natal for permission to ship the natives; which application was complied with, on Mr. Caldecott having entered into a recognizance, himself in a sum of £500, and two sureties in £250 each, that such natives as were willing to accompany him to England would be properly treated on the voyage, duly reported, and, if required, produced to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and finally brought back to Durban; and the natives were further, previous to their embarkment, taken before the diplomatic agent to testify their full and voluntary concurrence.

Maxos, the chief of the party, stands 5 feet 9 inches without his shoes, and he has been twelve months from the Zulu country. He was, before his desertion, a soldier in one of King Panda's regiments: he is the son of a Zulu chief, under Chaka and Dingaan, who was slain in an engagement between the Maswazwas and the Zulus, in the reign of Acirgaan. The son Maxos has also been in battle, and has been wounded several times: an assagai wound above the left eye, and one in the back, are still to be seen.

Next is Nonsuena, a cousin of Faku, the chief of the Umopondas. He stands six feet without shoes, and is a very powerful man, and violent temper, if excited. He left his country nine months ago; he talks little; and, though he appears to be a man who has seen and done much in his time, he will never speak of his past life: his age is about twenty-nine.

Unico (the wizard doctor), a middle-sized man, is active, and of a very excitable disposition. He, like Maxos, was formerly a soldier in one of King Panda's regiments. He is famous for using the knob kerry, or short club, a weapon used by the Zulus in war, which he throws with great accuracy and force.

The others of the company are of middle stature, from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 10 inches, and of strong muscular frames. The party are accompanied by a woman named Sonela, who is about sixteen years of age, and is the wife of one of the troupe, a man named Encooloo Colo. They have with them a child, a girl, called after her mother, and about fourteen months old, but not yet weaned.

A variety of implements displayed during the performances of the troupe add much to their interest. Thus, one of the Zulus, in the prefixed illustration, bears a large oval war shield, 4 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 3 inches wide across the middle: it is made of ox-hide. Their hunting shield is 3 feet high, 18 inches across the middle, and of the same material and form as the war shield. The assagai, of which there are specimens, is a wooden rod or lath, 3 feet 4 inches long, into which the spear is fixed; the point being ground sharp, and fixed to the wood with cat-gut: the spear is from 12 to 15 inches long. There are also wooden assagais, beautifully carved; but these are used only for cutting purposes.

Next are baskets for carrying their produce. These are made of common grass, strongly plaited together. Their calabashes consist of a vegetable of the pumpkin kind, scooped out, and the shell dried used for carrying water and beer. Their pots are made of black clay, baked in an oven. The Zulu huts are constructed of twigs, thatched with grass, 7 feet high in the centre; about 14 feet in diameter.

HALO OF THE SUN, SEEN AT HAMPSHIRE.—Mr. Paxon describes this phenomenon, as it appeared at Hampstead, at about a quarter past ten o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th, and continued more or less beautiful till past twelve o'clock at noon. The sun was bright (although surrounded by light transparent clouds), and was encircled by a brilliant halo, of the colour of the rainbow; and this halo was intersected in the centre by a second, of a brilliant silver appearance, perfectly clear and white. The latter had the sun on its margin—the two extending a considerable number of degrees. At one time the rainbow-coloured halo was slightly reflected, thus forming three halos. Another correspondent, Mr. C. De Colson, writes from Hampshire, that he witnessed very remarkable halos round the sun, and circling from it, on the morning of the 25th, from ten a.m. to mid-day. The sky was clear, with thin transparent clouds spread over it. The sun shone very brightly, and was surrounded by an iridical halo, that presented all the prismatic colours; whilst the silvery-white halo that intersected the smaller one was equally distinct in all its periphery.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.—The important Government bill for the registration of assurances in England has been printed. It contains 103 clauses. A land register-office is to be established, and proper buildings provided. A registrar and assistant-registrars are to be appointed. The whole of England is to be divided into districts for the registration of property. The time when registration is to commence under this measure is to be published in the *London Gazette*; and, after the time specified, assurances of land executed after the commencement of registration may be registered by depositing the original, or a copy of the document, and by making proper entries. Wills affecting lands at law or in equity in England are to be registered, and indices are to be kept. An index, to be called "The Index to Bankrupts and Insolvents," is to be kept at the register-office for the whole of England. It is provided that assurances authorised to be registered are to be void as against purchasers, unless registered. Regulations are to be made under the act, and the Treasury is to fix the fees to be taken. The new law is not to affect any copyhold estates, nor shares in companies, &c.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—The Duchess of Orleans intends to quit Kibley at the end of May, for London, where the Count de Paris will receive the sacrament of confirmation; while his younger brother, the Duke de Chartres, will make his first communion. The ceremony will take place upon the 2nd of June, in the French Chapel, and Cardinal Wiseman is to officiate. The Duchess of Orleans will afterwards pay a visit to the ex-Queen of the French, at Claremont, previous to her return to Devonshire.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The principal subject of attention and conversation at this moment, among all classes, is, as may be supposed, the question of the re-establishment of the punishment of death for political offences. The journals are of necessity mute as concerns the violent dissatisfaction almost universally experienced on the subject—the *Presse* alone excepted, which quotes the decree of the Government Provisoire, abolishing the punishment of death under such circumstances, and that now proposed for restoring it, with a few words, singularly audacious for the times, drawing a comparison between the two. It is not for us to enter into all the discussions—if discussions they can be called, where in general one opinion is expressed on the subject; but that an immense step, backwards, has been taken is a fact that admits not of denial. The letter of the Maréchal Ney, refusing the sum proposed to be accorded to her by the Government, on the plea that the question leads to painful discussions on the memory of her husband, has also created much sensation; particularly among the Corps Législatif, who are of opinion that its tone was much too proud and independent to make it advisable that it should be inserted in the *Moniteur*. It is said that the Maréchal wrote another infinitely more decisive and haughty, which the Government induced her to withdraw, and for which the present is a substitute. It is stated that the project of the law of copyright, by which the widow of an author enjoys the exclusive proprietorship of her husband's works during her life and the children for thirty years, is to be sent before the Corps Législatif during the short period that remains before its closing—principally at the instance of M. Scribe, whose active interference in the matter has, we are told, induced the Emperor to interest himself personally in it.

The Ministries and some few private salons continue open, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. The reception of the Duchesse Riario Sforza, sister of M. Berryer, and that of the Marquise de Boissy—la Guiccioli in other days—were particularly brilliant. In both cases the magnificence of the habitations, and the richness of their arrangement and decoration added not a little to the effect.

The announcement of the marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the daughter of the King of the Belgians was received at the Bourse on Tuesday, and was the cause of considerable consternation. Great anxiety continues to be felt on the subject of this alliance, strengthening so powerfully as it must the interests of the Orleans family.

On Tuesday night closed the representation of "Lady Tartuffe," after a constant run of upwards of three months, and a success, both as to reputation and receipts, of a most unusual brilliancy. Mdlle. Rachel, whose approaching departure has alone caused the interruption, threw all her force into this valedictory representation, and was listened to with breathless interest, only broken by bursts of applause from the house, crowded to overflowing; while the childish naïveté of the pretty little blonde ingénue, Mdlle. Emilie Dubois, and the consummate acting of Mlle. Allan, seconded the efforts of the great tragedian.

"Les Filles de Marbre," succeeding at the Vaudeville "La Dame aux Camélias," bids fair to rival the success of that too-popular piece—a result much to be desired, as its tendency is meant as an antidote to the highly objectionable one of its predecessor: rendering vice odious, instead of interesting; and showing the woman of the degraded class of which both treat in her true colours, in place of investing her with a halo of false charms, which change her very sins into the semblance of virtues, or, at least, convert them into new attractions. Great originality, freshness, and force, are the merits of this work in which the principal character is admirably sustained by Mdlle. Fargueil, well seconded by Mdlle. St. Marc, Mdlle. Chambrey, and Mlle. Félix and Fechter. The piece is written by MM. Barrière and Thibout.

The re-opening of the Cirque, under the title of Cirque de l'Impératrice, adds a new attraction to the Champs Elysées. Its inauguration was brilliant and deservedly successful; a number of *tours de force*, both by the equestrian troop and the jugglers and clowns being singularly effective.

The Gaité gives the exhibition of M. Sands, who walks on the ceiling without the aid of any mechanism whatever. (This is the feat lately performed at Drury-lane Theatre.) At the same theatre a melodrama, "Les Œuvres du Démon," has just made its appearance, of which more next week.

At the Variétés "Les Trois Sultanes" is in preparation; at the Folies Dramatiques, a piece entitled "Les Chansons Populaires." The Théâtre Lyrique has just brought out, to finish its season, an opéra, in one act, by a young composer, M. Wekerlin, called "L'Organiste dans l'Embaras" the words by M. Alboize, whose talent in that branch forms a powerful element of success. The work has much merit, and what is better for the general public, much attractions.

A work by Thalberg, entitled "L'Art du Chant Appliqué au Piano," excites considerable attention in the musical world; to which it is a valuable acquisition, full of remarks and counsels, precious to students, and even to professors.

A most interesting discovery has been made accidentally at the Royal Library, at Brussels, of a copy of Sophocles, with autograph marginal notes, by Racine. M. Brunel, a French bibliophile, having asked for the edition in question—that of Henry Estienne—found, to his surprise, that he had seen the same copy some thirty years previously in Paris, and had been struck by the notes. His suspicions as to their author being excited, he compared the writing with a fac-simile of that of Racine, and by the words Iphigénie and Diane, the fact was proved beyond a doubt.

The Eastern difficulty is exciting great attention and some misgivings at Paris. It is stated that at an interview between the Emperor of the French and the Russian Ambassador, the Emperor declared that his most earnest desire was to maintain the peace of Europe, and that he had let no opportunity pass of giving proofs that such was his desire; but, he added, that he should not hesitate to change his policy should Russia advance pretensions which were contrary to the interests of France and of the East. The truth seems to be that France and Russia, by their successive attempts to bully the Turks, have brought themselves within sight of hostilities with one another, in which neither side is probably very ready to engage. In spite of the declaration published by the *Moniteur*, that none of the rights conceded by the Porte to the Latin Church were touched by the subsequent firmans granted to the Greeks, the recent publication of those documents has effectually dissipated that illusion, for they do undoubtedly make over to the Greeks several of the most important distinctions which the French had contended for and obtained.

The French Corps Législatif have adopted the bill which provides for the construction of a line of telegraphs between France and Algiers by way of Corsica and Sardinia. The numbers were—For the bill, 202; against it, 1.

The unfavourable news received from Constantinople by private despatches produced a disastrous effect at the Bourse on Wednesday. The three per cents opened at 80f. 80c, and fell to 80f. 5c, at which they closed for the end of the month. The four-and-a-half per cents closed at 103f.

The budget has been discussed in the Corps Législatif, and the debate was signalled by a very spirited speech from M. Montalembert, who opposed the budget "because confiscation was there." The rejection of his amendment for causing the sums arising from the sale of the property of the house of Orleans had obliged him to that course. What was asked of the Chamber was to participate in the most serious attack which had ever been made in the nineteenth century upon the principle of property, and in the revival of confiscation under its most odious form. The President, interrupting, said it was impossible to allow such expressions to be uttered. M. de Montalembert said he would appeal to the President's delicacy, to his fair renown, to his whole past life. He could not understand how he who had been the advocate of the Duke d'Angoulême could shut his (M. de Montalembert's) mouth when he was the advocate of a king who died in exile. The budget of receipts was carried by 233 against 40. The whole budget has been carried with only four opponents—Count de Montalembert, the Duke d'Uzès, the Marquis Talhouet, and M. Charlier.

HOLLAND.

The elections for the Second Chamber of the States-General of Holland—a Chamber dissolved by the new Cabinet in order to give the country the opportunity of declaring whether the Constitution allows of the restoration of the Roman Catholic episcopacy—took place on the 17th throughout Holland. The majority of the elections already known show results favourable to the new Ministry. Thorbeck, the late Prime Minister, has been defeated at Leyden. The new Cabinet, it is now certain, will have a majority.

GERMANY.

Letters from Berlin state that the German Governments have coalesced for the purpose of dissolving all associations of students. Papers and other documents have been seized in all the Universities of Germany. The congress on a uniform monetary system will assemble in June. The adoption of the decimal method is spoken of.

AUSTRIA.

Count Karnicki, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, has received orders to leave his post, and to return to Vienna as soon as he had notified the rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria and Switzerland. The Federal Council in turn has resolved to terminate the mission of the Swiss Envoy at Vienna.

Upon the arrival of the Belgian and Prussian Monarchs at Vienna, there was celebrated an uninterrupted series of fêtes. At a great Prater promenade, the Duke of Brabant and the Archduchess Marie appeared together in the same carriage with the Archduchess and her youngest son. The Viennese loungers observed "that the bridegroom looked as happy as could be expected under such trying circumstances." This was a malicious allusion to the enormous bear-skin cap which the Prince, as a Colonel of Grenadiers, constantly wore in public, notwithstanding that the Emperor and the King of Prussia, after the arrival of the latter in the palace, at once exchanged "Pickelhaube" and "Czako" for the common military cap.

The presence of the King Frederick William within the walls of Vienna was regarded as a satisfactory proof of the intimate connection now existing between the two great German powers. The King of Prussia and the King of the Belgians left Vienna at the beginning of the present week.

The recently-arranged marriage between the Duke de Brabant and the Archduchess Marie is highly satisfactory to the Austrian Court, inasmuch as it forms a new link in the great chain which Austria has long aimed at extending from the Adriatic and Mediterranean to the German Ocean. The future bride, the Archduchess Marie Henriette Anne, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, is not quite seventeen. The Duke de Brabant is just eighteen.

TURKEY.

We hear from Constantinople that Prince Menschikoff was preparing to quit that city, in consequence of the definitive refusal of the Porte to accept the propositions contained in the ultimatum of the Russian Envoy. The French Ambassador at Constantinople has, it is said, sent a steamer to Salamis to order the French fleet to the Dardanelles. A Ministerial crisis had brought Redschid Pacha to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Turkey. Redschid Pacha is at the head of Turkish statesmen. He was ejected from office by Russian influence, and the first step towards resistance was to restore him to the position which no one else could fill with equal efficiency. We have thus, on the one hand, a diplomatic rupture between Russia and the Porte; and on the other, an intimation that if Russia is prepared to proceed to actual hostilities she will encounter the forces of France in the Turkish waters.

AMERICA.

Since the adjournment of the United States' Senate, and the inauguration of the new Administration, there has been the usual lull in political excitement. The President has been constantly and anxiously occupied with foreign affairs.

Santa Anna has formed his new Cabinet, and promulgated a new and stringent edict against the Peers.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on the 25th of May, at 7.30 a.m., in 110 hours from Alexandria. The India mail has arrived. The news from Burmah, to the 18th of April, is unfavourable, and more troops are wanted. There is no prospect of peace short of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners had refused to sign the treaty.

The latest dates from China are to the 11th of April. The American, French, and English ships-of-war on the coast of China have, on the urgent requisition of the Chinese authorities, consented to guard Nankin, Shanghai, and the mouths of the Great Canal, against the rebels.

It appears that the revolt, which now threatens to become a revolution, has the double significance of race and religion—that it aims to upset a parvenu dynasty some two hundred years old, and to substitute for the ancient paganism of Confucius a form of Christian faith and worship. Lord John Russell has informed the House of Commons that Sir G. Bonham was in possession of instructions "deprecating interference in civil war;" and the intelligence of his interference will, therefore, probably take the Ministry by surprise. Tien-Teh and his lieutenants have issued proclamations, in which the Old Testament and the name of the Lord Jesus are appealed to as of Divine force and authority. There are evident traces of the writer having been a member of Gutzlaff's Christian union. It is also clear that Tien-Teh is a great iconoclast—that the rebel army are very zealous in the destruction of images, the justification of the temples from idolatrous symbols, and the punishment of demon worship. In a letter to the Secretary of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, medical missionary at Shanghai, expresses a strong opinion as to the anti-idolatrous character of the movement.

It has shaken not only the empire, but idolatry to the very base, and may be the prelude to the thorough opening of the country, when the messengers of mercy will be permitted to travel through the length and breadth of the land, binding up the wounds that have been made, and proclaiming that Gospel which is glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good-will towards men. In the meantime, it is ours to stand still.

AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Australia came down to May 3. A lump of gold exceeding in size any former discovery had been found by four men about two miles from Ballarat, its weight being upwards of 130lb. General production at the mines had been very favourable. At Sydney business was exceedingly active, and money plentiful. The immigration at Melbourne had been continuously heavy, and some cases of death from exhaustion and destitution are said to have occurred. The total arrivals had been 11,699 in December, and 8,101 in January; and this pressure of population, without any adequate preparation for it, appears subsequently to have caused many to resolve upon seeking more quiet pursuits in the adjoining colonies. There had been a rapid advance in the price of gold to 77s., and in the exchange on London to par, so that shipments of coin from this country may now be expected wholly to terminate. Flour was £21 to £22 per ton; the 4lb. loaf, 1s. 4d; beef and mutton, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; cabbages, 2s. each; eggs, 6s. per dozen. The colony was flourishing.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a singular and dangerous nature recently befel the celebrated surgeon, Professor Langenbeck, in Berlin. Having been called in to attend a lady of high rank in a most advanced and perilous stage of dropsy, Dr. Langenbeck deemed it necessary to proceed without a moment's delay to puncturation, and this without waiting for other assistance. The operation was, therefore, instantly and successfully performed; and the patient, previously at death's door, relieved and saved. During the operation, however, some of the acid discharge fell upon his hand, and was of course washed off when the work was completed; but, ere long, the hand, arm, throat, and neighbouring regions began to swell, and all the febrile and inflammatory symptoms of animal poison ensued. Vigorous remedies were forthwith employed, and the danger averted; but the Professor is not yet entirely recovered as to enjoy the full use of the side affected, whilst the venom has shown its lurking agency by causing eruptions on other parts of the body. To the uninitiated it cannot fail to appear surprising that an individual saturated internally with most acid and active poison should live and recover, whilst a few drops of this venomous matter touching an operator's hand externally should have produced rapid and nearly mortal effects.

PROFESSOR AYTOUN'S LECTURES.—On Friday week Mr. Ayton delivered his fifth lecture—the subject being "Shakspeare and the great Dramatists of England." After glancing at the miracle plays, and a few remarks on Shakspeare's contemporaries, Mr. Ayton complimented Shakspeare on having lived a more respectable life than they, and having written to more purpose. "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet," were the plays cited. Ben Jonson was spoiled by learning, and Beaumont and Fletcher by the stage. Massinger and Decker had brilliant passages. The dramatists of the Restoration were only to be condemned. Properly speaking, the drama was a moralizing agent. Living dramatists should not write for actors, nor depend upon the French. The subject of the Professor's sixth, and last, lecture was the modern poets—Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, Campbell, and Southey. The palm was awarded to the first, because he was the poet of action; and was, moreover, national. Oriental subjects, such as Byron's and Southey's, were to be reprehended. For the rest, Wordsworth was too contemplative, and Shelley too dreamy; but Keats had a fancy of remarkable exuberance; Coleridge, in his best works, was inimitable; and Campbell, as a lyric and didactic poet, was always eloquent. The mechanical skill of modern poets is a favourable circumstance and condition for the future development of the poetic spirit. But the "coming man" must be proportionally great, and do justice to the facilities which he will inherit.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The House resumed the consideration of the Miscellaneous Estimates. In the course of some remarks upon the Government defeat of the previous evening, on the Maynooth Grant, Lord J. Russell said he believed that religious endowments were of very great use to a nation; and he would be quite willing—if there were occasion for such a measure—to vote for grants to the Roman Catholics, not only with respect to Maynooth, but for other objects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord SEYMOUR brought up the report of the Dockyards Appointments Committee, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. Stafford. On the order for going into committee on the Income-tax Bill, Col. DUNNE moved for a Select Committee to consider the relative taxation of Great Britain and Ireland. After a debate the motion was negatived by 194 votes against 61.

The House having gone into committee, On the first clause, Lord C. HAMILTON moved an amendment for the exemption of Ireland from the tax, which he finally withdrew. Mr. FREWEN then proposed an amendment, limiting the duration of the tax to two years, which, on a division, was negatived by 223 to 82.

On the second clause, Mr. MITCHELL moved an amendment to substitute the word "profits" for "property," which was of course resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was withdrawn. On an amendment proposed by Mr. Walpole, to insert the word "net" before "profits," the House divided, when the amendment was lost by 164 to 74.

The second clause was then agreed to, and the committee reported progress.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Aggravated Assaults Bill was read a second time. The Sheriffs and Commissary Courts (Berwickshire) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The County Elections Polls (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee, as did also the Common Lodging-houses Bill.

The Chimney-sweepers Regulation Act Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Evidence and Procedure Bill was read a second time. On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, the Commons' Address to the Crown for a Commission of Inquiry into the practices at the election for the borough of Malden, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

It was reported by the Cork Election Committee, that Mr. Serjeant Murphy and Mr. Fagan were duly elected for Cork city.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced his intention to bring in bills on the subject of savings-banks and Government annuities.

CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. PHILLIMORE, in asking leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the law relating to Church-rates, entered into a history of Church-rates from the time of Canute down to the present period, and adverted to the inconveniences attending their enforcement, and to the hostile feelings engendered thereby. He proposed, as a remedy, that the Church should, for the sake of peace, make a large sacrifice of that which was really its due—that all Dissenters should be exempted from the payment of church-rates, by stating in writing that they were Dissenters, and handing such writing to the churchwardens, who should keep such writing, and give a certified copy of it upon demand. Upon giving such written declaration he should cease to have any right to receive any of the rites of the church, and should also cease to have the right of voting in vestry upon any question relating to the ecclesiastical management of church property. He also proposed a mode of return to the Church he had left, under the sanction of the authorities of the Church, on his withdrawal of the written declaration left in the custody of the churchwardens.

Sir W. CLAY moved, as an amendment, "that this House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider whether Church-rates should not be abolished, and provision made for the charges to which such rates are at present applicable from pew-rents and the increased value which inquiries instituted by the authority of the Crown have shown may be derived, under better management, from Church lands and property."

Mr. PETO complained of the gross injustice of the present law, and urged the wisdom and propriety of legislation upon the subject.

Mr. COLLIER thought that the proposed measure, if passed, would hold out a premium to dissent from the Church of England, and he would therefore support the amendment in preference.

Mr. E. BALL said, however anxious he was to remove all such subjects of religious discord, he thought that the proposed bill, if carried, would only increase the difficulties with which the question of church-rates was surrounded.

Mr. HUME supported the amendment.

Sir R. H. INGLIS thought it would be unjust to abolish church-rates, inasmuch as they were always looked upon as an impost upon property, which was bought and sold subject to it.

After some discussion, Sir G. GREY said that he entertained the same objections to the propositions as he had stated on former occasions, when motions of a similar character were brought before the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no objection to the introduction of the bill, but it must be considerably modified in order to obtain his support.

Mr. BRIGHT charged Lord J. Russell with inconsistency, in saying the contrary to what he had before stated on the subject.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 185; against it, 207: majority against the original proposition, 22.

The House again divided, on the amendment, when there appeared—For the amendment, 172; against it, 220: majority against the amendment, 48.—Adjourned.

ELECTION MATTERS.—Canterbury.—The commission closed their inquiry on Monday, at Canterbury, and adjourned to Westminster, *pro forma*, for a few days, to give an opportunity for printing and digesting the voluminous evidence already taken, and the commission will, on re-assembling, bring the inquiry, in a few sittings, to completion.

Kingston-upon-Hull.—The bribery commission commenced, on Monday, their examinations at Hull, and many witnesses have been examined. The details are much the same—bribery, promises, treating, &c. It is expected the inquiry will last the week. **Harwich.**—Mr. Bagshaw has addressed the electors, at a general meeting, and has been fully approved of. The meeting passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, in again welcoming their old and tried friend, Mr. Bagshaw, desire to assure him of their devotion to his interest and the glorious cause he espouses, and of their determination to secure his return by every legal means at the ensuing election." **Cork.**—The committee have, after several days' examination, decided that Francis Stack Murphy, Esq., and William Trant Fagan, Esq., are duly elected citizens to serve in this present Parliament.

NEW ELECTION COMMITTEES APPOINTED.—Liverpool.—Mr. Ingham (chairman), Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Williams, Hon. J. P. Maxwell, and Mr. J. Ball. Members petitioned against, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie and Mr. Turner. **Bury St. Edmunds.**—Mr. Spencer Walpole (chairman), Lord William Graham, Mr. John Martin, Mr. Anthony O'Flaherty, and Mr. John Whitehall Dod. **Peterborough.**—Mr. Ker Seymour (chairman), Mr. Phillips (Haveford West), Mr. Shafto, Mr. J. Hans Hamilton, and Mr. Geach. **Durham (City).**—Mr. Bramston (chairman), Colonel Gaultfield, Hon. W. S. Knox, Mr. George Duncan, and Mr. Vance. **Clare.**—Mr. Miles (chairman), Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. W. E. Wynne, Mr. Warner, and Colonel North. Member petitioned against, Mr. C. O'Brien. **Sligo.**—Mr. Divett (chairman), Mr. C. Hindley, Sir E. Filmer, Hon. Mr. Portman, and Mr. W. J. Evelyn. Member petitioned against, Mr. Townley.

CLITHEROE.—The nomination of candidates for this borough took place yesterday, and the polling takes place this day (Saturday).

THE ADMIRALTY PATRONAGE.—The committee which has been so many days employed on the subject of the dockyard and Admiralty promotions, have made their report, which occupies three and a half columns of the morning papers. It brings home many facts, but offers no suggestion, leaving the House of Commons (who appointed the committee) to deal with the subject as it may think best.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD SHELTON HALL, NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—On Sunday last, this building, celebrated as the birthplace of Elijah Fenton, the poet, was totally destroyed by fire.

We read the following in the *Bilancia* of Milan, under the date of Rome, 2:—"A very painful discovery was made the other day in the Basilica of Lateran. Those who are acquainted with the locality, will recollect that Pope Martin V. lies buried in the nave. The body having to be removed in consequence of certain architectural repairs in progress, the coffin was opened in the presence of the Chapter. To everybody's surprise, nothing was found but the bones of Martin V.; the rings, the gold and silver chalices, the tiara, all studded with precious stones, had disappeared. Their existence in the coffin had been verified about fifty years ago."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

The camp in progress of formation on Chobham-common promises to be the great feature of the present season. The novelty in England of any great military display invariably attracts vast crowds of spectators, and this seems to have been anticipated by the authorities in their selection of Chobham-common as the scene of the encampment.

The preparations for the encampment are rapidly proceeding, although the progress yet made is not very perceptible to the spectator. Standing upon the ridge of high ground running across the centre of the common, the eye clearly takes in the line of the field, which is already marked out by lofty poles inserted in the ground, showing the position of the various regiments. The cavalry will occupy the extreme right of the field. The Sappers and Miners will occupy a position next to the cavalry, and they are to be followed by the troops of the Household Brigade, who will occupy the centre. The other foot regiments will come next, and the Rifle Brigade and the Royal Artillery are to form the extreme right. The troops will be arranged in the form of a half circle or crescent, and the lines will probably exceed three miles in length. Only the south-western portion of the common will be occupied, the opposite side being very damp, and, from its marshy character, unsuited to military operations. The irregularity of the surface, and the broken character of the ground, will render the evolutions of the troops, especially the cavalry, difficult, if not dangerous; but, as the object of the camp is to improve and perfect the military education of the soldiers, rather than to afford them a summer's holiday, this circumstance has not been considered objectionable at the Horse Guards.

It has already been stated that Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., an officer of great distinction, is to have the command of the camp. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will command the cavalry. In order to be within reach at any moment, both officers have secured residences in the immediate vicinity.

The preparations for the encampment have been entrusted to Colonel Edward Vicars, an officer of distinction in the Engineers, who is already actively engaged on the spot. The commissariat will be under the control of Commissary-General Sir Randolph Routh, K.C.B.

The following is a correct list of the various regiments and battalions forming the camp:—Cavalry: the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers). Infantry: The 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Fusilier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the Royal Engineers (Sappers and Miners), the Rifle Brigade, several batteries of the Royal Artillery, the 38th Regiment (1st Staffordshire), the 42nd Royal Highland Regt., the 50th Regt. (The Queen's Own), the 93rd Highlanders, and the 95th Regiment (the Derbyshire). The infantry will be divided into three brigades—the first composed of the three battalions of Foot Guards; the second, of the 38th Regiment, the 50th Regiment, and the 95th Regiment; and the third, of the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders and the Rifle Corps. The muster-roll of the whole camp will amount to something less than 10,000 men.

It is intended that, after the 1st battalion of the Household regiments have served for a certain period, their places shall be supplied by the remaining battalions of their respective corps, so as to give every soldier the same opportunity of doing duty in the field.

The force employed under Colonel Vicars at the present moment in carrying out the preparations for the encampment is not large. It consists only of 100 Sappers and Miners from Chatham, and about the same number of the 95th Regiment, with twenty-two picked men of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under Sergeant Knox. The latter are employed in marking out the position of the various regiments. The principal work upon which the Sappers and the men of the 95th Regiment are now engaged is the erection of camp stables for 1200 horses. This will be a heavy work, as, with a view to protect the animals as much as possible, Lord Seaton has insisted that a substantial sort of building should be erected. The other principal work has been the sinking of wells, of which no less than ten have been completed in various parts of the common. The water has generally been found to be pretty good; but an unexpected difficulty has arisen which will delay the completion of the necessary number of wells for some short period. The subsoil being of a sandy nature, it is absolutely necessary to shore up the sides of the well as the men dig. In this barren district there is scarcely any other timber than fir procurable; of that there is plenty on Government ground, and the well-diggers used it freely in shoring up their work until it was discovered that the turpentine in the green wood gave a brackish and very disagreeable taste to the water. Well-sinking was then stopped, and it will not be resumed until a supply of beech timber is obtained. Each regiment will bring its own tents; and even the Household Brigade will, it is expected, be able to pitch them with very little instruction from the Sappers.

The camp will be formed on the 14th of June. Orders have been issued for all the troops engaged to be upon the ground on that day, and it is understood that a grand review of the whole force will follow immediately.

A series of magnificent festivities are spoken of as likely to take place during July and August. The officers of the Household Brigade have determined upon keeping up the brilliant character of their mess.

There are scarcely any public-houses in the neighbourhood, and whatever requirements arise on the part of the public must be satisfied under marquees. With this view several have already been engaged by speculators: one gentleman has taken a large farm-house, with the intention of converting it into a tavern.

The old parish workhouse of Chobham is to be made into a military hospital. It has been occupied by a farmer for some years, and he has been paid out. It stands in a very convenient position in the rear of the camp.

The contract for bread and flour has been taken by Mr. John Gillett, of Silver-street, Bloomsbury; who has also undertaken to furnish 600 sacks of corn, 80 loads of hay, and 60 loads of straw, weekly, for the cavalry horses. The contract for the supply of 6000 lb. of fresh meat daily has been taken by Messrs. Charles Baker and son, of Newgate-market.

On Monday last, at a Court Baron of the Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, lord of the manor of Chobham, Mr. Hockley, of Guildford, the steward of the manor, stated that the authorities at the Horse Guards had no right to destroy the herbage and commit trespasses on the waste land without the consent of the copyholders, and that every copyholder was entitled to compensation for the injury done to the waste; and that if any booth or tent, &c., was erected, any copyholder had the power to pull it down; and he advised the homagers to adopt a resolution, that application should be made to the Horse Guards for compensation, which was accordingly done, and the result is looked forward to with much anxiety. It appears that the Earl of Onslow gave his permission, so far as his right extended, to Lord Harding to camp the troops on Chobham-common; and a vestry meeting of the inhabitants has been held, and a committee appointed for the purpose of letting the ground for booths, &c.; but Mr. Hockley stated at the court that the parish had nothing to do with it, and that it rested with the copyholders.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF STEAM-FRIGATES FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Considerable activity was caused amongst the naval authorities of Portsmouth, in the course of Saturday last, by the receipt of orders, directing the departure of the *London*, 90 guns, and *Sanspareil* (steamer), 71, from Spithead, for the Mediterranean. The *Highflyer* (steam frigate), 21, and *Odin* (steam frigate), 16, are under orders for sea, and have the Blue Peter flying at the main.

The *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht, Master Commander John E. Petley, came into Portsmouth harbour on Monday evening, from Devonport, with the Master-General of the Ordnance (Lord Raglan) and engineering officers, from their official inspection of the western fortifications.

The *Duke of Wellington*, screw, 131, Captain H. B. Martin, is bending sails, and using every energy in getting ready for sea. The new proposal for the better manning of the navy has worked its magic upon the British sailor, and its immediate effect is shown by the number of good men who are daily joining this noble three-decker.

The Channel squadron, consisting of the *Sanspareil*, *London*, *Prince Regent*, *Impérieuse*, *Amphion*, *Leopard*, and *Highflyer*, left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, it is said for Gibraltar, touching at Cork and Lisbon by the way.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On Saturday morning her Majesty's ship *Phoenix*, 8, screw steam-sloop, 260-horse power, Commander Edward A. Inglefield; *Desperate*, 8, screw steam-sloop, 400-horse power, Captain William W. Chambers; and *Barraclough*, 6, paddle-wheel steam-sloop, 300-horse power, Commander George Parker; arrived off Haulbowline, on their projected expedition to the Arctic regions, in search of the missing ships *Erebus* and *Terror*. The vessels in conjunction with the *Phoenix* are for the purpose of towing the *Breadalbane*, Captain McKenzie, and *Diligence*, Captain Elliott, store-ships, which are to convey provisions as far as Beechy Island, Lancaster Sound, for the supply of the expedition.

The 21st Fusiliers, now stationed at Hull, will proceed to Dublin to relieve the 52nd Light Infantry, under orders for India.

A letter from Portsmouth says:—"We have had a mimic encampment to day on the Governor's-green. The 38th have been practised in setting up and striking tents; the proceeding excited a good deal of interest. After some dozen trials the men became exceedingly expert. We noticed that in the first place markers were sent out, then followed a couple of file, taking six for each tent, at proper distances apart. Surrounding the tent, which is in a bag the size of a seaman's, a couple of poles, each 5 feet 6 in., socketed, lay alongside. At the word of command, the poles are put in socket, making 11 feet in height, the tent is run up, and the toggles made fast to the ground. In less than five minutes the tents were a fixture, and habitable. Again the word, and the tents were struck and packed in their bags—the whole time of so doing being three minutes, and the soldiers supposed to be on their march."

ENROLLED PENSIONERS.—On Tuesday the enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital commenced their annual drill—the north division assembling in Regent's Park, the south on Kennington Common, the east in the Tower Moat, and the west in Hyde-park. The whole of the metropolitan divisions, including those from Greenwich and Woolwich, will be reviewed in Hyde-park on Wednesday, June 1.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR MONTAGU LOWTHER CHAPMAN, BART.



INTELLIGENCE has reached London of the decease abroad of this respected gentleman. Sir Montagu was born 10th December, 1808, the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Chapman, Bart., of Killua Castle, county Westmeath, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of James Fetherston, Esq., of Bracklyn. The family of Chapman was established in Ireland by John and William Chapman, under the auspices of their cousin-german, Sir Walter Raleigh, though whose influence they obtained considerable grants of land. The property in Westmeath, however, was not acquired until the time of Cromwell. Of that county, the Baronet, whose death we record, was for several years—from 1830 to 1841—representative in Parliament. Having died unmarried, Sir Montagu is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Benjamin James Chapman, Bart., who is married to Maria, daughter of Richard Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.

SIR ROBERT BUCKLEY COMYN, KNIGHT, D.C.L.

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT AT MADRAS. Sir Robert Comyn died on the 22nd instant, at his residence in New-street, Spring-gardens, aged sixty-one. He was the youngest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Comyn, Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex, by Harriet Charlotte Stables, his wife; and grandson of Stephen Comyn, Esq., barrister-at-law. Having completed his education at St. John's College, Oxford, he was called to the bar in 1814; and appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras in 1825, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1835 he became Chief Justice, and continued to fulfil that high station until his retirement in 1842. Sir Robert was made a Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford in 1842, and a Bench of the Middle Temple in 1844. He was author of "A History of the Western Empire, from the Birth of Charlemagne to the accession of Charles V."

MR. CONWAY.

This gentleman, whose name has been connected for upwards of half a century with the newspaper literature of Dublin, expired on the 24th inst. Mr. Conway had reached the advanced age of seventy-six years, and was for the greater part of his life editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, the acknowledged organ of the Irish Whig party. Finding the question of Catholic Emancipation, the *Dublin Evening Post* enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the Roman Catholics and Mr. O'Connell. The *Post*, however, subsequently joined in the opposition to the Repeal policy, and continued pretty constant to its adverse opinion of that question.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. Cooper, to Rippington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. R. Eddie, to Broughton Sulney, Notts; the Rev. M. Jefferys, to South Thoresby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. T. Langley, to Whitechurch-with-Ganerew, Herefordshire; the Rev. T. H. Sely, to Lackford, Bury St. Edmunds; the Rev. J. Pearson, to St. Edmund, the King, Norwich; the Rev. F. A. Crooke, to Kingsdowne, Kent; the Rev. H. R. B. Folkes, to Boughton, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Wilson, to Meysay, Hampton; the Rev. G. Harrison, to Sutcombe, Devon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. S. Hobson, to Tuttington, Norfolk; the Rev. A. Neely, to Ashton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. G. Pidcock, to Stanesby, near Melton Mowbray; the Rev. J. Matthew, to Knowstone and Molland, Devon; the Rev. K. H. Howard, to Dalston, Cumberland; the Rev. T. Pearce, to Morden, near Blandford. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. T. F. Stooks, to St. Anne's Church, Highgate-rise; the Rev. H. P. Thomas, to Upton, Pembrokeshire; the Rev. A. R. Grant, to St. Michael's Church, Cambridge; the Rev. C. Booker, to St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, Dorsetshire. The Rev. G. Calthrop, M.A., to be Chaplain to Trinity College, Cambridge.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. R. G. Calthrop, B.A., on his resignation of the curacy of Newburn, Northumberland, from the parishioners of that place.

LONDON ORDINATION.—On Trinity Sunday the Bishop of London held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, and delivered an important charge to the newly-ordained clergy. Full choral service was performed, the prayers being intoned by the Rev. J. H. Coward, M.A., and the lessons read by the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, M.A.

NEW CHURCH AT GRAVESEND.—A new church has been erected for the district of Rosherville, in the parish of Gravesend, and is to be consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester, on Thursday, June 2. The Rev. Frederick Southgate, M.A., formerly curate of Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk, has been appointed to the incumbency of the new church and district.

NEW CHURCH AT CHATHAM.—On Tuesday the Earl of Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Paul, in the parish of Chatham, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and lay inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN EDINBURGH.—The anniversary of her Majesty's birthday was celebrated in Edinburgh by a general holiday. Lord Belhaven, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which is now holding its annual sittings at Edinburgh, held a levee in honour of the occasion in Holyrood Palace. His Grace afterwards went in procession to the General Assembly. As his Grace reached the Assembly at half-past twelve o'clock, a Royal salute was fired from the batteries of the Castle. In the evening Lady Belhaven entertained a party of about 600 ladies and gentlemen at Holyrood-house.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PICTURES.—The last portion of the late King Louis Philippe's pictures, which is to be sold to-day (Saturday), comprises the collection left him by Mr. Standish. It is of a miscellaneous character, containing examples of the Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools, with a sprinkling of English paintings—among them some by Lawrence, Morland, Wilson, and Roberts. This collection was, we believe, bequeathed to Louis Philippe by Mr. Standish with the view of its being kept together; but circumstances have now obliged his family to dispose of it, as well as of the Spanish collection of pictures belonging to the late King of the French.

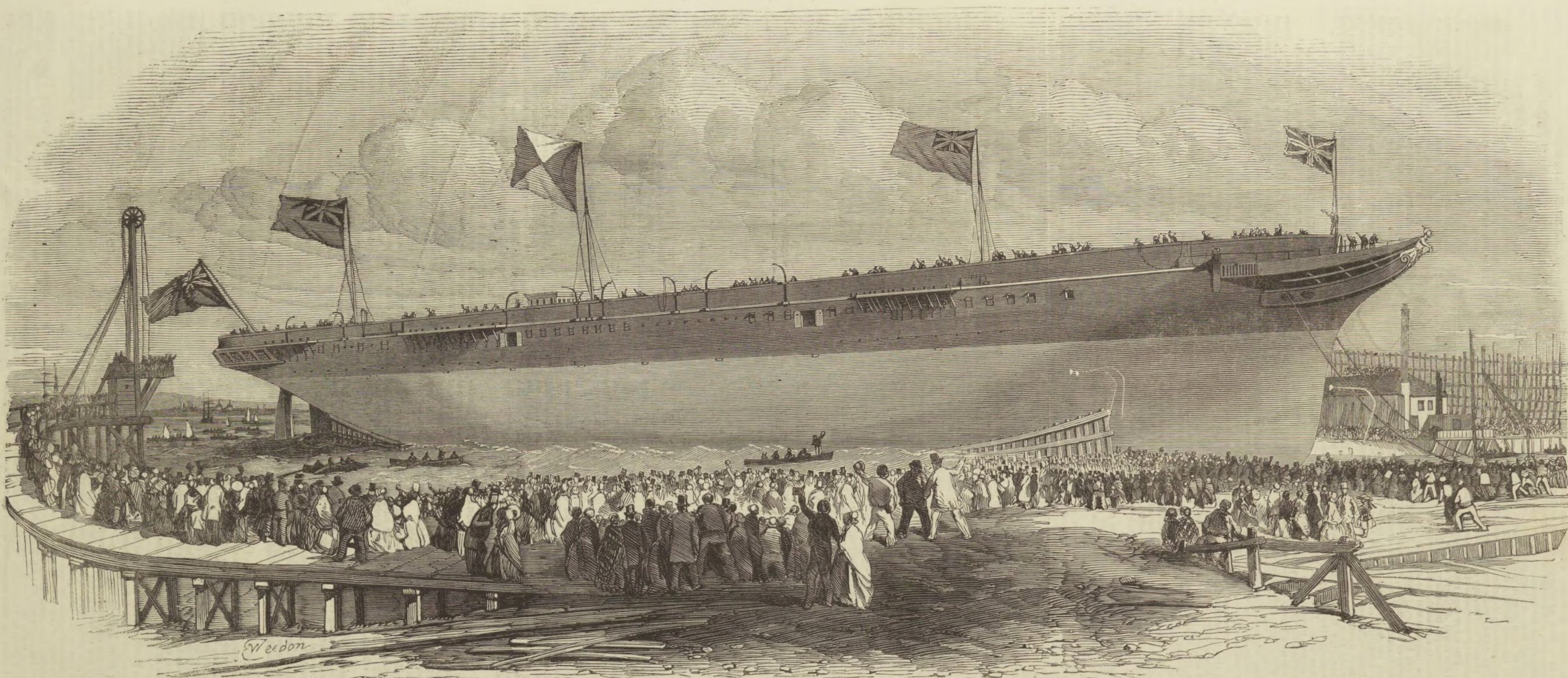
THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—In addition to the cast which the managers of this company have for some weeks past been taking of the equestrian statue of Charles I. in Trafalgar-square, for the purpose of exhibition, that of James II., in Whitehall-gardens, nearly opposite the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel, has been undergoing, during the past week, the process of hoarding, preparatory to taking the cast, for the same establishment.

INDIAN JUSTICE.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a tour in the Mofussil, has given the following description of a scene witnessed by him in one of the Company's courts to the *United Service Gazette*, from whose pages we take it:—"The judge, who was but too apparently ignorant of the language of the district, directed one of the native officers of the court to put a question to a witness, and not obtaining any reply, repeated it; but the witness, returning no answer, and his silence being looked upon as contumacious, the judge ordered the summary infliction of the rattan, which was accordingly administered in open court, as the readiest mode of eliciting his evidence. It proved, however, a total failure, as the question having been again and again put without effect, it was at last discovered that the poor fellow was deaf and dumb."

MAILS BETWEEN NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, AND JAPAN.—Arrangements had been made for the transmission of a weekly mail between California and New York, the importance of the trade justifying the more frequent communication. A trading company had been established for opening up commerce with Japan; and four vessels, capable of carrying 1000 men and a proportionate quantity of goods, laid on.

PASSPORTS.—The Prussian authorities on the Continent have given notice at the various railway-stations and steam-packet offices, that travellers from England will not be permitted to enter the Prussian territory unless their passport, granted by the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, is countersigned by the Ambassador or Consuls in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the British Secretary of State advises that such a visa is not required; and the Prussian Minister in London declares that no such instructions have been forwarded to London, and that, therefore, his signature is not needed.

SALE OF ENCUMBERED IRISH ESTATES.—The Commissioners continue to knock down estates like ripe pears. On Tuesday the sales amounted to £27,085. A property in the county Westmeath, containing 334 acres, and producing £236 a year, one head-rent and tithe-rent charge, realised £3300, or 35 years' purchase. It was bought for the Hon. Henry Farnell.



LAUNCH OF "THE HIMALAYA" SCREW STEAM-SHIP, AT BLACKWALL.

LAUNCH OF THE "HIMALAYA" SCREW STEAM-SHIP.

THIS leviathan screw steam-ship, which in the course of her construction, has excited very considerable interest, more especially among the visitors to Blackwall, was launched on Tuesday afternoon (the Queen's birthday anniversary), from the premises of her builders, Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co. The spectacle was witnessed by the Duke of Leinster, Lord and Lady Naas, Lord and Lady de Tabley, Miss de Tabley; Mr. T. Russell, M.P., Sir James and Lady Matheson, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Col. Boldero, M.P., Mr. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Wyndham Gould, M.P., Sir James Emerson Tennent, M.P., Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. B. Wilcox, M.P., Mr. James Allen, and other Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for which this splendid vessel has been built. The ceremony of naming the *Himalaya* was performed by Lady Matheson, wife of Sir James Matheson, chairman of the Company. The arrangements were very complete, and reflected the highest credit on all concerned with the establishment of her eminent builder. On a given signal, at half-past two o'clock (shortly before high water), when the axe fell, the lowering vessel glided gently and smoothly into the water, amid the cheers of the numerous spectators; and by an excellent arrangement of ropes attached to the eastern bank of the creek, which were made of sufficient strength to turn her a little to the eastward at the moment of the launch and then break, the launch was most satisfactorily effected.

The *Himalaya* was designed and built under the inspection of Mr. F. Waterman, jun., at Messrs. Mare's establishment, at Blackwall. The vessel was commenced in November, 1851, and her length between perpendiculars is 340 feet; breadth, 46 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 34 feet 9 inches; and she is 3550 tons burden, with engines of 700-horse power, by John Penn and Son. She was originally intended to have paddle-wheels, with engines of 1200-horse power, but subsequently, and before she was too far advanced, it was decided that she should be fitted with a screw propeller and engines of 700-horse power on the most approved principle. Thus will her efficiency for ocean steaming be proportionately increased; carrying,

as it is intended, some 1200 tons fuel, with accommodation for 400 cabin passengers, 500 tons measurement goods, and ample space for mail-rooms, &c.

In regard to strength of build and form for speed, the *Himalaya* is unrivalled; having six water-tight bulkheads, and otherwise fitted with every appliance to safety. She will be provided with an entire outfit of "Trotman's improved Porter's" anchors, the excellency of which have been fully proved in numerous instances on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's extensive fleet; and affirmed also by the "Committee's Report on the merits of Anchors of all Nations," to possess 132 per cent superiority over the Admiralty anchor in respect to holding power and strength. The bower anchors will be respectively 48 and 50 cwt., in lieu of ordinary anchors, of five tons each. Thus a saving equal to that enormous weight upon the bows will be effected.

The cabin arrangements of this vessel with regard to ventilation are most effective, combining elegance and simplicity in its application. The merit of the invention is due to Mr. J. Robinson, under whose auspices the plan is in course of application to fourteen other new steam-ships now constructing for the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

We understand it is intended, on Saturday week next, to launch the *Jason*, 2600 tons; and successively, on completion, three others of like tonnage, rendered necessary by the increasing development of screw-steaming under the auspices of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LISBON RAILWAY.

THERE is a plethora of English capital seeking profitable investment, and judicious railway undertakings offer so reasonable an assurance of pecuniary success, that nothing but the indifferent reputation of the Governments of Spain and Portugal has prevented English capital from flowing like a fertilising stream into those countries. We have to offer them not only money, engineering skill, and

the thews and sinews of our sturdy labourers, wherewith to construct their railways, but we can even supply them with a large portion of the passenger traffic which would make them pay; for Italy and Germany are beaten ground for our tourists, and thousands of travellers would gladly penetrate into the picturesque recesses of Iberia and Lusitania, if the large cities of the Peninsula were connected by railways. But what can be done for Governments which evade their most solemn obligations? If they repudiate the fair claims of the public creditor, they cannot wonder if the committee of the London Stock Exchange refuse in any way to recognise their attempts to obtain English capital for constructing the railways which are so much needed to develop their resources.

Nevertheless, the inhabitants of Lisbon are, it seems, to have a railway; and, more wonderful still, appear likely to be largely indebted to English enterprise and skill for the means of constructing it. In order to give the greater éclat to the event, her Majesty the Queen of Portugal condescended to turn the first sod. The ceremony took place on Saturday, the 7th instant, in a quinta belonging to Lieut. Cunha, at Beato Antonio, about two miles from Lisbon, on the margin of the Tagus. The day was observed as a gala, and a large assemblage of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Lisbon was collected. The Queen, on her way to the scene of the day's proceedings, passed under three triumphal arches—the first at the Grillo, where a number of children, dressed in white, with garlands of flowers round their heads, stood, with baskets of flowers, with which they sprinkled her Majesty and the King Consort. At Alto de Grillo, a second triumphal arch, of gorgeous character, was erected, at the expense of an English gentleman (Mr. Kerr). Here a regimental band of music was stationed; and, on the approach of the Royal escort, their Majesties were covered by little fairies, dressed in white, with roses, carnations, &c. Having passed through a third triumphal arch at Beato Antonio, their Majesties arrived at a few minutes before eleven o'clock at the quinta; on entering which the Royal cortège ascended a hill, where a magnificent tent was erected, containing seven divisions. The centre compartment contained the Royal saloon; the next on its right and left respectively, the places allotted to the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of

Deputies; while the others were reserved for dignitaries of the state and ladies. The marquee was capacious enough to contain 700 persons without inconvenience. Portuguese regimental and municipal flags floated gaily from the roof, while the interior was decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, and the front of the marquee was covered with tapestry. Immediately before the marquee was a half-oval space enclosed, at the end of which was a staff surmounted by a flag, which marked the spot for the inauguration. On the margin of the enclosure the flags of all nations were tastefully displayed. In addition to the spectators in the marquee, the field exhibited a large concourse of persons. Troops were drawn up on the ground, as well to increase the splendour of the pageant as to preserve decorum.

The arrival of their Majesties was announced by discharges of rockets, and the bands played the National Hymn. The Queen was handed to her box by the Duke of Terceira, and was also attended by the Minister of Public Works, who holds the Portfolio of Finance, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who holds also the post of Marine and Colonies. The Queen and the King having had explained to them the various points connected with the solemnity, and having most graciously received the gentlemen concerned in the ceremony—namely, Mr. Hardy Hislop, Mr. Charles Waring, Mr. John S. Valentine, and Lieutenant Cunha (the owner of the ground)—a carpet was spread from the spot to the Royal box, which her Majesty left, resting on the arm of the King, and attended by the respective Ministers, the directors, engineers, and others, as well as by the peers and deputies. The cortège proceeded to the scene of the operation, for the performance of which her Majesty received a magnificent silver spade from the hands of the Minister of Public Works. The earth being turned into a handsomely ornamented wheelbarrow, with gilded mountings, the Queen returned to her box, attended as before, amidst discharges of rockets, accompanied by the most animating martial music. The sturdy English navvies now went to work with a will, and came in for no small share of admiration as they exhibited their brawny arms and muscular development. While this was going on the King conversed with Mr. Hislop and Mr. Valentine, expressing his hope to the



COMMENCEMENT OF THE LISBON RAILWAY, BY THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

former that he would use every exertion to carry out the desired undertaking. The Queen then partook of refreshment. Ices and pastry were liberally provided and handed to the ladies at their seats. Their Majesties then left, and the company dispersed. Certain savoury smells about this time began to proceed from tents in the rear of the great marquee, and a banquet was shortly afterwards prepared, in which fish, flesh, and fowl, and other delicacies, and some excellent champagne, served to renew the strength and exhilarate the spirits of the convives. Mr. Hislop and the operative engineers were here warmly complimented for their exertions in breaking ground. The weather had for two or three days previous been cloudy and inclining to rain; but on the morning in question a breeze sprang up, the clouds dispersed, and the sun shone most benignly upon the scene, and upon the beautiful landscape spread out at the feet of the spectators.

Time was when fleets of a hundred sail of merchantmen used to float upon the bosom of the magnificent and capacious Tagus. A system of railways in the Peninsula might enable a large share of the commerce

of America, and of those nations whose vessels now traverse the Atlantic, to avoid the dangers of the Bay of Biscay and the British Channel, for the merchandise destined for the continental ports.

But whether English capitalists can safely entrust their property to the tender mercies of a repudiating Government is a question which we must leave our readers to decide for themselves.

GRAND MASONIC CEREMONY AT HULL.

LAST week we briefly recorded the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stones of the Hull Subscription Library, and the Literary and Philosophical Society's Hall and Museum, on Tuesday, the 17th instant: the first by the Earl of Carlisle; and the second by Lord Londesborough, the senior Grand Warden of the Masons of England. The latter ceremony was in due Masonic form; his Lordship being surrounded by the brethren of the Humber Lodge—the richest and most important in

the provinces—arrayed in their picturesque costume, and bearing the imposing insignia of their order. At half-past ten, the Masons assembled at their handsome lodge-room in Orange-street, and Lord Londesborough officiated as Provincial Grand Master. At eleven o'clock the Masonic procession moved from the Lodge for the Public Rooms, headed by the splendid band of the 21st Regiment. The ancient standard, and the official costumes and paraphernalia, had a very splendid effect in the bright sunlight; and the display derived additional interest from its being the first "Provincial Masonic Procession" ever witnessed in Hull. At the public rooms it was joined by the Earl of Carlisle, the Mayor, Magistrates, Vicar, Clergy, Consuls, and corporate bodies of the town. The combined procession then advanced to the site of the proposed buildings, where the first stone of the Subscription Library was laid by the Earl of Carlisle, at the request of the President, Mr. Frost.

At the close of this ceremony the Earl of Carlisle, escorted by the Mayor, the President of the two Institutions, and heads of public



LORD LONDESBOROUGH LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

bodies, followed Lord Lonsborough, and the worshipful fraternity, of Masons, to the extreme north-east corner of the two united sites where preparations had been made for laying the first stone of the Literary and Philosophical Institution. Here Lord Lonsborough, officiating as Provincial Grand Master, took his station at the stone, having around him the Provincial Grand Sword and standard-bearers, the P. G. Chaplain, Deputy P. G. Master, and other leading officials; besides the square, compass, level, plumb, &c. The P. G. Treasurer and Secretary took their position on the ground close by the stone; where, on a signal from the P. G. Master, the P. G. Chaplain commenced the ceremony by reading a portion of Scripture from the Psalm, "Except the Lord build the house;" after which he offered up a prayer; to which the brethren responded, "So mote it be."

P. G. then deposited a bottle containing the coins of the reign, and a scroll bearing an inscription, which the Provincial Grand Secretary read, and concluded by saying, "Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, I have deposited the inscription-plate over the mouth of the cavity."

The P. G. Grand Master then called the operative masons, who descended and spread the mortar on the lower stone, and fixed the upper stone, which was slowly lowered, and tested by the proper officers, the band striking up "Rule Britannia."

The President of the Literary and Philosophical Institution, Charles Frost, Esq., F.S.A., then presented the trowel to Lord Lonsborough, and requested his Lordship to do the society the honour of laying the foundation-stone.

The Provincial Grand Master then proceeded to his task, which (says the *Hull Packet*) his Lordship executed in a most expert and workmanlike style, which elicited general applause. At his command, the Junior Warden, the Senior Warden, and the Deputy Grand Master, in succession tested the stone, with plumb, level, and square, and reported in masonic phraseology, that the craftsmen had done their duty. His Lordship then took these several instruments into his own hands, and, having therewith, in all respects tested the stone, said—"I declare this stone to be correctly set, according to the rules of our craft." He then gave it three raps with his gavel, and returned to the platform. The Provincial Grand Officers then came forward, bearing the magnificent paraphernalia belonging to the grand lodge of England, consisting of a rich and massive cornucopia and two ewers, each vessel being of solid gold—the cornucopia alone being estimated, we believe by competent judges, at upwards of a thousand guineas, and which, through the extreme courtesy of the Earl of Zetland, was brought down for the occasion by Brother White, grand secretary of England. The cornucopia was then handed by Brother Broadhead, Past Provincial Grand Sword-bearer to the Grand Master, the Earl of Lonsborough, who, taking a handful of corn therefrom, threw it on to the stone, at the same time saying "I sprinkle this corn as an emblem of plenty; may the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered down upon us, and may our hearts be filled with gratitude." To which the brethren responded, "So mote it be." Then taking the ewer of wine from Brother Lewis, Past P.G. Sword-bearer, he poured it on the stone, exclaiming, "I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness; may our hearts be made glad by the influence of divine truth, and may virtue flourish as the vine." To which the brethren, as before, responded, "So mote it be." Then taking the ewer of oil from Brother Chaffer, Past Provincial Standard-bearer, and sprinkling it in like manner on the stone, said, "I pour this oil as an emblem of peace; may peace and harmony, good-will and brotherly love abound among us." To which the same response was made, "So mote it be." His Lordship then said, "Brethren, having now, by permission of our right worshipful Grand Master, and with the assistance of the Freemasons of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, duly laid, according to the rules of this, our ancient craft, this first stone, it only now remains to implore the blessing of the Great Architect of the universe, and to implore that He will be pleased to bless this great building, and to grant that it may tend to the advancement of the interests of this great town."

Brother Sutton, Provincial Grand Chaplain, then offered a prayer after which Lord Lonsborough inspected the plans.

The band then played the National Anthem; and, at the suggestion of Lord Lonsborough, hearty cheers were given for her Majesty; the town and trade of Hull, Lord Lonsborough, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Ladies were also honoured.

A procession was again formed, and returned to the public rooms, where a sumptuous public breakfast was served to 322 guests, of whom 20 were Masons. The President (Mr. Frost) ably filled the chair; and the after-breakfast proceedings, including a variety of appropriate toasts and eloquent addresses, were of an unusually interesting character, more especially in connection with the intellectual advancement of the city of Hull.

CENTRAL LONDON DISTRICT SCHOOL.

On Monday, the 23rd instant, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury attended at the above school, at Westow-hill, Norwood, to open a handsome and spacious new chapel, erected under the direction of the Board of Management, from a design by Messrs. Richard Tress and Chambers, the architects of St. Thomas Apostle Chambers. The service commenced at twelve o'clock, prayers being read by the Rev. J. Goldham, the chaplain; after which the archbishop preached an appropriate sermon to the children, in a style suited to their capacities. There were about 900 children present, and they looked and conducted themselves remarkably well. The Archbishop was attended by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rector of Allhallows, Barking, in the City; and by the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Bishopsgate (the chairman), and Mr. R. B. Whiteside, Common-councilman (the vice-chairman), and Messrs. Thornton, Capel, Harris, Greenaway, Conder, J. M. Johnson, Dodd, Raymond, Read, Bowditch, Lewis, and Greig, members of the Board of Management; with Mr. John Rowsell (their clerk), Mr. Richard Tress (one of the architects), and numerous visitors, ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the visitors we noticed the Rev. Edward Standen, of All Saints', Norwood; the Rev. Mr. Pococke, chaplain to the City of London Union; the Rev. Joseph Brown, vicar of Christchurch (formerly chaplain to the School); Mr. Tuffnell, one of the Inspectors of Schools, appointed by the Privy Council; Mr. Street, consulting surgeon to the establishment, and others.

After the service his Grace and the company partook of refreshments, and then proceeded to inspect the establishment, which excited much interest. The Schools are admirably conducted, the masters and mistresses most efficient, and the children well disciplined and very attentive. The Infants School, containing about 300 children, was particularly attractive; and his Grace seemed surprised by the sharpness and readiness with which the little pupils answered questions upon an endless variety of subjects, and performed the various evolutions in infant-school teaching. The Archbishop questioned the children; and the kind manner of his Grace was very attractive to them.

The Central London District School was the first District School established; and the whole system there has been so well arranged that it has been taken as the model for all others. In addition to the instruction in the schools, the children are taught needlework, tailoring, shoe-making, &c.; and are employed in agricultural pursuits. Every article of clothing is made in the establishment. The district consists of the Poor-law Unions of the city of London, the East London, West London, St. Saviour's, Southwark, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. We wish success to the efforts of the Board of Management, and express our hope that similar establishments may be speedily formed throughout the country.

NAPOLEON III. AND HOMŒOPATHY.—The advocates of the homœopathic system are making strenuous efforts to induce the Emperor to establish a professorship of homœopathy in the faculty of medicine. Marshal St. Arnaud has returned, and declares to the Emperor that he owes his life to the "glorious discoveries of Hahnemann." The Emperor has sent to Marseilles, to beg the professor of homœopathy who cured the Marshal to come to Paris. M. Paul Dubois will, it is said, beg the Emperor to accept his resignation as *accoucheur* to the Empress, in case her Majesty should be subjected to the treatment of the coming homœopathic professor.

MESMERISM AND ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.—The Archbishop of Dublin presided at a meeting of the Dublin Mesmeric Association a few days since, and observed "that he was aware he had placed himself in a position which would draw upon him much obloquy and ridicule, but he believed that he had shoulders broad enough to bear it." His Grace also observed "that he was a living monument of the truth of mesmerism, having suffered severely for many years from rheumatism. When the doctors had done their best or worst as the case might be, he was advised to have recourse to mesmerism as a last resource. In the course of one week he was perfectly cured, and had never since experienced any severe return of the complaint."

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The Postmaster-General has accepted the tender of Messrs. Blyth and Greene, for the conveyance of the mail to Australia, which it is intended shall leave England on the 5th June next. The vessel selected is the *Stratford*.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 29.—First Sunday after Trinity. Charles II. restored, 1660.
MONDAY, 30.—Pope died, 1744. Joan of Arc burnt, 1431.
TUESDAY, 31.—Anne Boleyn crowned, 1533.
WEDNESDAY, June 1.—Lord Howe's victory off Ushant, 1794.
THURSDAY, 2.—The Lord George Gordon riots commenced, 1780.
FRIDAY, 3.—William Harvey d. ed, 1657.
SATURDAY, 4.—Kingdom of the Netherlands divided, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 6.50 A. 7.15	M. 7.51 A. 8.19	M. 8.45 A. 9.10	M. 9.40 A. 10.10	M. 10.40 A. 11.11	M. 11.40 A. 12.10	M. 12.40 A. 1.10
6.50	7.15	7.51	8.45	9.40	10.40	11.40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ELECTRUS.—The present sovereign is of the same standard and fineness as the old guinea; the difference of colour is occasioned by the latter being alloyed with copper, &c., and the former with silver only.
H. S. G., Tiverton.—The old brass coin is a Nuremberg counter.
J. W. C.—We cannot inform you.

NEW SARUM.—"Fama semper vivet" (Fame is always verdant).

ERRATUM.—In the report of the debate on Mr. Spooner's amendment in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 19th, the numbers were incorrectly stated to be:—For the amendment, 54; against it, 74; majority against the amendment, 37. The numbers were, in fact:—For Mr. Spooner's amendment, 74; against it, 54. The mistake was not that of our reporter, but of the messenger who happened to be in charge of the reporters' gallery. The morning papers were equally misled; but, as they did not go to press so soon after the division as the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, they were enabled to rectify the error. These mistakes are of frequent occurrence, and they will continue to be made so long as the absurd custom prevails of compelling the reporters to withdraw during a division. At present the reporters are not responsible for the correctness of the numbers upon divisions; and when, as in the present case, an usher unaccustomed to the duty happens to have charge of the gallery, we need not wonder at the mistake.

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WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"
IS PUBLISHED A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853.

THE visit of King Leopold and the Duke of Brabant to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna is an event of European importance. Until the re-establishment of the Bonaparte dynasty in France, and the promulgation of threats more or less overt against the independence of Belgium by the French Emperor, and by the public writers, who are notoriously known to be in his pay, and to write under his inspiration, the little, compact, free, and well-governed Monarchy of Belgium was looked upon by the Northern Powers with distrust, if not with aversion. The Belgic kingdom is the result of a successful revolution that disturbed the European settlement of 1815, and as such was not unnaturally regarded by the great continental Powers with coldness and disfavour; but time, the redresser of all injuries, the soother of all calamities, and the obliterater of all jealousies, has passed over the asperities of 1830; and the terrors of a new revolution have effaced the animosities, if not the remembrances, of the old. The hostility expressed by the French Emperor towards Belgium, achieved the reconciliation which time had begun; and Prussia, Austria, and Russia have at last seen the policy and necessity of imitating the examples set them by England, of cordially recognizing and supporting the independence of Belgium. The brilliant reception which the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have given to King Leopold and his son, not only shows how thoroughly they appreciate the fact that the stability of his throne and dynasty is essential to the peace of Europe, but it administers a warning to the French Emperor against any attack upon the honour or the territory of that near neighbour whose kingdom he covets. We may be sure that Russia is a party to the adoption of this new line of policy, for in a matter of such importance, it is not likely that Austria, which would have crumbled to pieces but for the support of Russian armies, would have taken such a step without the approval of her ally and protector. The future Sovereign of Belgium has found a consort in the Imperial circle of Vienna, and if the rumour prove true that the Emperor himself is inclined to choose an Empress in the family of King Leopold, the policy of the Northern Powers will be more significant. We cordially hope that these Royal alliances may take place; for, if there exist any aggressive ambition on the part of the French people and of its rulers, it will be checked by the knowledge that the slightest movement against Belgium would array against France the whole might of continental Europe, as well as of Great Britain. King Leopold is a shrewd, politic, and successful Sovereign; and there seems every likelihood that his shrewdness and his policy will not only be as successful as they have been in former times, but that they will prove as beneficial to all Europe as to himself and his dynasty.

DURING the last two or three years, rumours, always vague and unintelligible, and often conflicting, have reached this country of insurrections and attempted revolutions in China. So little is known of the interior of that vast empire, and of the political and social condition of its inhabitants, that but slight interest was felt in these rumours in any part of Europe. Lately, however, the information has been assuming a more definite shape. We now learn from various sources that a great revolution is in progress; that the revolutionary leaders have already received the adhesion of more than one half of the empire; that their armies command all the great lines of internal communication; that wherever they go they are received with submission, if not hailed with enthusiasm; that they menace and command the capital; and that a final and decisive conflict with the forces of the reigning Emperor is a question of time, of which the decision rests, not with the Emperor, but with the revolutionary chief, Tien-Teh. The object of the insurgents appears to be the expulsion from the Empire of the dominant Tartar race—a small minority that have governed China since the seventeenth century, and the establishment of a native dynasty and Government. The most extraordinary part of the intelligence is a statement, warranted to some extent by a proclamation of one of Tien-Teh's Generals, that the movement is a religious, as well as a political one; and that it aims at nothing less than the subversion of Buddhism and the introduction of a purer faith, founded upon the doctrines of Christianity. The proclamation, if genuine, recognises some of the fundamental truths of the Old and New Testament: but, in other respects, expresses sentiments which are far from being Christian or humane. We shall doubtless be better informed upon this and other points at no distant period. In the meantime, without expressing any decided opinion in favour of revolutionists of whose grievances we as yet know so little, we may be permitted to express the hope that the result of this long and apparently desperate conflict, may tend to the introduction or increase of true religion among the Chinese; and to the abolition of those barriers of barbarous and narrow-minded prejudice which for so many ages have shut that empire from the communion, the commerce, and the civilisation of Europe. Such a consummation would be a benefit not only to China, but to the human race; and it must be the hope of every true lover of his kind that so beneficent a result may be accomplished.

It appears that Tien-Teh desires, and has already sought, the aid of the British Government. The lesson we gave to the self-sufficient vanity of the Chinese during what has been called the "Opium War," has impressed all classes of the people with a strong idea of our power; and if such overtures have really been made by the insurgents, that fact alone would betoken that the ancient jealousies entertained towards Europeans were beginning to wear away. Lord John Russell, upon being questioned as to the subject in the House of Commons, has declined, on the part of the British Government, all right or intention to interfere. This is, no doubt, the sound and the wise policy. England can recognise no Government but a Government *de facto*. To pursue any other course would lead to perpetual wars and embroilments. But, while the Government is judiciously, if not imperatively, neutral, the natural sympathies of the English people will no doubt be attracted towards the insurgents. The Tartar Emperors of China have evidently governed with the strong hand of conquerors; and neglected, or been ignorant of, the true interests of the Chinese people. Their fall, if it excite little regret in China, will excite none out of it. Should the Christian character of the revolution be confirmed, it will be impossible not to wish success to a movement having such grand objects as the opening up of China to the rest of the world, and the introduction of the Gospel to a region so densely, and until the present time so hopelessly, benighted.

THE COURT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, returned to Buckingham Palace from Osborne yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The Court season may now be said to have commenced, and its festivities will be inaugurated by the first Drawingroom on Thursday next.

Her Majesty's birthday on Tuesday last was celebrated quite privately. In the morning, the band of the Royal Marines performed a selection of favourite music on the terrace. In the evening, a performance of vocal and instrumental music took place before her Majesty and the Royal party.

On Wednesday morning, the band of the Royal Marines played a selection of music on the terrace, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena.

The Prince Consort went to Portsmouth on Saturday to witness the gunnery practice on board the *Excellent*. Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting.

The christening of the Infant Prince has been postponed from the 27th until the 28th of June, in consequence of the Prince of Hohenlohe not being able to reach this country before the latter date.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by a brilliant suite, are expected to arrive in London, from Germany, on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 21st proximo, in order to attend the christening of the infant Prince.

The marriage of the Princess Amelia of Saxe Weimar with his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, took place on the 19th inst., at Weimar, amidst great rejoicings, and in the presence of a brilliant circle of the bride's relatives. The Queen-mother of the Netherlands went expressly to Weimar to be present at the ceremony.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz have arrived in England on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

The Countess Colloredo's ball, on Thursday evening, proved one of the most brilliant reunions of the season. The Duchess of Cambridge and other members of the Royal Family honoured the Countess with their presence.

The *Morning Post* says:—"We are authorised to contradict a rumour that has been prevalent in fashionable circles, during the last few days, of an alleged separation between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough."

The Duke of Wellington is suffering from an attack of ophthalmia, which has occasioned his Grace's confinement to his room.

The Marquis of Londonderry gave a superb entertainment on Saturday evening, at Holderness House, to a large and distinguished party of noblemen and gentlemen, invited to meet the officers of his Lordship's regiment, the 2nd Life Guards.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane gave a grand ball on Tuesday night, at the family mansion, in Park-lane.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, accompanied by the Ladies Mamliton and Lady Rachel Russell, are expected to arrive at Chesterfield House, to-day, from Nice, where they have been resident during the last six months.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have returned to town from the seat of Lady Jane Hamilton, in the county of Ayr.

Viscountess Jocelyn has arrived in town, after an absence of several months, during which period her Ladyship has been sojourning at Nice and Paris.

Mrs. W. E. Gladstone has issued cards for an assembly, on the 1st proximo, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street.

We regret to learn that Mr. E. Stanley met with a serious accident in Rotten-row on Tuesday afternoon. While cantering down the "Ride," he came in contact with another gentleman, and unfortunately fractured the upper portion of the tibia. The parts suffered considerably displacement. Dr. J. Bampfylde Daniell was passing near the spot, and accompanied Mr. Stanley in a cab to his residence. Sir Benjamin Brodie was immediately sent for, and remains in attendance.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Tuesday being the thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the day was ushered in with more than usual demonstrations of loyalty and respect; owing, doubtless, to the recent event, which added, another Prince to the, long line of her Majesty's successors. The Royal standard was hoisted at the churches of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington; St. Margaret's, Westminster; and St. Martin's-in-the-fields; at the Tower, Tilbury Fort, and the various arsenals; the flag of the Commissioners appointed to execute the office of Lord High Admiral being hoisted at the Admiralty and Somerset-house. On the river the scene was peculiarly brilliant and attractive, the various steamers and vessels below bridge being decorated with the flags and colours of all nations; and the vast crowds of persons that choked up the numerous steamers en voyage to Woolwich, to attend the review, as also the launch (from Mr. Mare's yard) of the *Himalaya* steam-ship, contributing much to increase the liveliness and bustle of the river. At one o'clock, a grand *feu-de-joie* was fired in St. James's-park, at the Tower, Woolwich Dockyard, and Tilbury Fort.

INSPECTION OF HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.—According to annual custom, the inspection of the Household Brigade took place on the Parade, St. James's-park, at ten o'clock, in the presence of a very large assemblage. Precisely at ten o'clock the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Viscount Hardinge, and a brilliant staff, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Combermere, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord March, Lord Cardigan, &c., &c., entered the ground and took up their position in front of the Horse Guards; the troops formed in line presenting arms, and the united bands playing "God save the Queen." The evolutions then commenced by the infantry opening in single and double columns, the cavalry passing the Commander-in-Chief and staff in full review order; the columns of infantry then took close order, marching in quick and slow time round the ground, when, having taken up their original position, the Commander-in-Chief and staff passed through the line of troops and inspected the various companies, the whole of which were under the command of Colonel Arthur Upton, of the Coldstreams, the field-officer of the day. At the conclusion of the inspection, Lord Hardinge expressed to Colonel Upton his satisfaction and extreme approbation of the soldier-like bearing and efficiency of the several corps brought under his notice, and complimented the officers of the several companies for their rigid attention to such an important branch of the service. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff left the ground shortly before eleven o'clock, when the troops returned to their respective barracks. Lord Hardinge, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other distinguished persons present, then proceeded to Woolwich, to attend the grand review and field-day held there.

BANQUETS IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—The various members of the Administration gave full-dress banquets on Tuesday evening in celebration of the Queen's birthday. The public offices and private residences at which these entertainments took place were all illuminated in honour of the occasion. After each of the banquets her Majesty's health was drunk with the warmest enthusiasm.

The Earl of Aberdeen, as First Lord of the Treasury, entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished party of Peers at Argyll-house. The Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, entertained the diplomatic corps.

Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department, entertained the Judges at Carlton-gardens.

The Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, entertained the Commander-in-Chief, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and others, at Portman-square.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entertained members of the House of Commons, &c., at Downing-street.

Sir Charles Wood, President of the India Board, entertained the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, and others, in Chesham-place.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, entertained the Vice-Chamberlain, Lords in Waiting, and others, in Park-lane.

The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, entertained Lord Foley, Lord Drumlanrig, and others, at Norfolk House.

Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, the Master of the Horse, the Attorney-General, and the Archbishop of York, had also State dinner parties.

The Gentlemen-at-Arms had a full-dress dinner at the mess-room, St. James's Palace.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane gave a grand ball on Tuesday evening in Park-lane, which was honoured with the presence of several members of the Royal family, and nearly the whole of the leading aristocracy at present in town—the company numbering upwards of 1100 guests. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary honoured the Marchioness with their presence. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by their illustrious relatives the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until one o'clock, when a superb supper was served in the dining-room. The festivities were subsequently renewed, and the party had not wholly separated at five o'clock. The Royal family retired shortly after two o'clock.

The Royal Naval Club of 1765 celebrated the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday yesterday, at the Thatched House Tavern. The Earl of Hardwicke filled the chair, and was supported by above forty of his brother officers.

Feasts were helden this day in most of the College Halls, at Cambridge, in commemoration of her Majesty's birthday.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.—The illuminations in honour of the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday were more than usually brilliant, and the various devices in gas and in coloured lamps showed an improvement in good taste worthy of the occasion, and indicative of the loyalty of those by whom they were displayed. The rivalry of the club-houses and other public institutions, and of the tradesmen of the Queen, to do honour to the auspicious occasion, was productive of excellent results, and produced throughout the principal streets at the West-end a most splendid and gratifying effect. On no former anniversary of her Majesty's birthday has the illumination been so good. The fineness of the night co-operated with the loyalty of the exhibitors, so that the great thoroughfares were crowded until a late hour with throngs of gazers and promenaders. Order was preserved by the police, who acted with judgment and forbearance; and it is understood no accidents of any serious character occurred. We subjoin a few of the more distinguished illuminations:—

The Junior United Service, Waterloo-place—A large bulging-crown, with the Royal initial "V." encircled by the Order of the Garter, bearing its well known motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense;" two irradiated stars of Brunswick, military flags and ensigns, wreaths of laurel, scrolls, and other decorations—all in brilliant gas.

The United Service, Pall-mall—A large bulging imperial crown, with a shield containing the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, encircled by the Order of the Garter, the Royal initials "V.R.," supported on either side by naval and military flags, three irradiated stars of Brunswick; the centre of each alternately displaying the rose, thistle, and shamrock; and wreaths and scrolls, extending along the entire front of the building—the whole in brilliant gas.

St. James's Theatre—A large star in jets of gas, and the initials "V.R." St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park-corner—A star.

Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street—A large Brunswick star in the centre, the letter "V.," surrounded by the motto, "God bless the Queen," all in irradiated jets of gas.

Thomas Price, Duke-street, St. James's, silk-mercier to her Majesty and Royal Family—"V.R.," and brilliant star.

K. Ackermann, printseller, Regent-street—A large star and "V.R." in brilliant gas, with a magnificent Royal standard.

TRINITY HOUSE.—Monday being Trinity Monday, a special general court was held at the Trinity House, on Tower-hill, at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert was unanimously re-elected master, and Captain John Shepherd, deputy-master, of that ancient corporation, for the ensuing year. The court then proceeded to the parish church of St. Olave, Hart-street, where Divine service was performed, and an excellent and appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D.

The Duke of Newcastle left town on Thursday, for Clumber-park, Notts, expressly to reside at an entertainment his Grace gives to the local militia corps.

SOIREE TO MRS. H. B. STOWE.—On Wednesday evening the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society presented an address to Mrs. H. B. Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," expressive of their deep and thankful sense of the important service which she has rendered to the cause of the negro slave by the publication of her widely-circulated work. A soiree was held on the occasion at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, which was attended by a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, among whom members of the Society of Friends and of other dissenting denominations prominently figured.

THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.—In Old Palace-yard great progress has been made in the erection of the line of buildings extending from the Victoria Tower to the old entrance to the House of Commons, at the western end of Westminster-hall. This part of the new Palace runs parallel with the House of Lords, and the entrances to and from it to the central hall. This portion of the building is, we understand, to be appropriated to the Paper-office and the offices in connection with the keeping and sale of the Parliamentary papers; and will, when finished, complete the exterior of the Palace in Old Palace-yard.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 26th.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
May 20	30.036	69.2	44.2	54.8	+ 1.0	63	N.E.	0.00
" 21	30.044	69.4	39.1	53.4	— 0.6	62	N.E.	0.00
" 22	30.047	69.9	43.3	55.9	+ 1.7	54	E.	0.00
" 23	30.034	72.4	44.6	58.9	+ 4.4	53	E.N.E.	0.00
" 24	29.949	74.0	47.5	60.2	+ 5.5	59	E.	0.00
" 25	29.690	75.1	52.2	61.8	+ 6.8	61	E.N.E.	0.00
" 26	29.539	79.6	43.5	61.7	+ 6.5	61	VAR.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.12 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.08 inches by 3h. p.m. on the 21st, increased to 30.13 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 22nd, and decreased to 29.62 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.906 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 58.1°, being 3.6° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years. The mean daily temperatures have varied from 3° below to 6° above their average value. The range of temperature during the week was large, being 40°, the highest reading (79.6°) occurring on the 26th, and the lowest (39.1°) on the 21st. The daily ranges have been also very great, that on the 26th being 36.1° and the mean of the week 27.9°.

Lewisham, May 27th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 21, the number of births registered to the metropolitan districts was 1567: of these 791 were boys and 776 were girls. The average number in the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years was 1347. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1098. The estimated number of deaths, deduced from the average number in the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, and corrected for increase of population, was 990. The return shows, therefore, an excess of 108 above the estimated amount of mortality. From zymotic diseases (whose average is 197) there were registered during the week 239 deaths: of these 5 were due to small-pox (which is 15 less than its average); to hooping-cough, 62 (which exceeds the average by 25); to diarrhoea, 28 (its average is 15); and to typhus, 58 (which is in excess of its average by 19); to dropsy, cancer, &c., 50 (their average is 45). Upon the number of deaths attributable to tubercular diseases there is considerable increase (the average is 182)—during the week 226 were recorded: of these 152 were due to consumption (which is in excess of its average by 23). To diseases of the nerves, brains, and senses, 121 (their average is 116): of these, 23 are referred to apoplexy, 23 to paralysis, and 35 to convulsions. To diseases of the heart, 33. Fatal cases arising from diseases of the lungs and the organs of respiration continue to decline, but are still in excess of those of corresponding weeks. During the past week, 174 were recorded (their average number, corrected for increase of population, is 131): of these, 78 were due to bronchitis (which is in excess of its average by 40). To pneumonia, 71 (which is in excess of its average by 18). To diseases of the stomach and the organs of digestion, 71 (their average is 58). To old age, 32. To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 41. From the above return it would seem that tubercular diseases and hooping-cough have contributed in the largest proportion to the number of fatal cases during the week. Typhus has slightly declined.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—We understand that tenders have been opened for finishing the east wing of the hospital, and hopes are entertained of its completion by the end of the present year. The accommodation will then be extended to 230 in-door patients, instead of 90; an object of the greatest importance, as a numerous list of applicants are waiting admission, and no malady becomes more serious by delay of treatment. In addition to a festival, to be presided over by the Marquis of Westminster on Wednesday next, the object is to be aided by a performance of sacred music on the 22nd of June, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society; and to which her Majesty and Prince Albert have most kindly extended their patronage.

WESTERN DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—A meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity was held on Tuesday, at the rooms of the dispensary, the Rev. Canon Dale, the President of the Institution, in the chair. The report stated that, during the eighteen months' existence of the dispensary; a large amount of good had been effected; that although the diseases generally known by the term scrofula are supposed to be incurable, yet out of 442 patients admitted, 192 had already been cured, and the remainder were advancing rapidly towards recovery. The medical gentlemen present complimented Mr. Hunt, the surgeon to the institution, for his perseverance and success in the treatment of these refractory diseases. We regret to add that the report stated that the finances were very low, and that the assistance of the charitable is much needed for the support of the institution.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A return has been made to the House of Commons of a copy of a memorial from this Society to her Majesty's Government, "for assistance to enable them to render their efforts to spread geographical knowledge more effectual." In this memorial the president and vice-presidents urge that the society may be put in possession of an apartment at the public cost, and thus be placed on a similar footing to the Royal, the Antiquarian, the Astronomical, and the Geological Societies, on the ground that the Geographical Society has, like the above-named, also performed services of public value by the aid it has given (to the extent of more than £34,000) in the prosecution of geographical researches in unknown or imperfectly-described regions, and in the publication of works tending to advance the science of geography.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The May general meeting of the members of this Society took place on Monday, at the society's house, in Hanover-square; Colonel Challoner in the chair. Mr. Hudson, the secretary, read a report from the Council, detailing the statistics. The great practical objects for the development of which the society was founded, continue to receive a powerful impulse through the communications in its journal; the trial and exhibition of implements, show of live stock, and assemblage of farmers at its country meetings; the practical discussions, at its weekly councils; and the personal co-operation of its members distributed throughout the kingdom. The Gloucester meeting will be held in the middle of July next. The report was adopted. Mr. Pusey, of Berkshire, was elected president of the society for the year ensuing.

DINNER OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.—On Wednesday, the anniversary dinner was held at the Hall, London-bridge; the Prime Warden, Mr. B. Shaw, occupied the chair, and was supported by Viscount Hardinge, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Right Hon. W. H. Hayter, M.P.; Baron de Goldsmid; Mr. Alderman Napier, M.P.; Alderman Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Alderman Cubitt, M.P.; Mr. Solicitor-General, M.P.; Mr. Solicitor-General for Ireland, M.P., &c.

HIGHLAND EMIGRATION.—We have great pleasure in stating that a bazaar, under most distinguished patronage, was held at Willis's-rooms yesterday (Friday), and will be continued this day, in aid of the fund raising to promote emigration from the distressed and overpopulated districts of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The admission is extremely moderate, and the object so good, that we trust we shall have next week to chronicle the entire success of the bazaar. Mere alms-giving is attended with serious drawbacks and disadvantages; but, in assisting to remove industriously-disposed, and provident but starving families to a land where honest labour is sure to be rewarded by rude plenty, charity indeed puts on its truest aspect of beneficence. It is impossible to read without emotion the letters from the Highland emigrants now in Australia to their poor relations and friends at home. "Oh! Donald Campbell, what are you doing in Hong with your strong family?" writes one poor fellow who dates from Melbourne; and who adds, "I have in my possession this night, after clearing all my expenses, £20 sterling. How long I would be in Skye before I could gather as much!" Another emigrant, Donald McCaskill, writes:—"My dear sister, it is very difficult news to believe at home that I have £60 a year, and my rations; Duncan, £40; Kenneth, £40; John, £40; Peter, £20. Dear sister, you can easily understand by this account that I left starvation behind. I can give as much to my dogs now as I was getting to my family at home to keep them alive with." Another Highland emigrant, Donald McDonald, formerly a shepherd, writing from Geelong, to his brother, says:—"You and your brother John are well adapted to this colony. It would not be a rare thing if John, my brother, and his family, would get close upon £300 per annum. I do ask you to come, and that as soon as possible. Do not think that I deceive you, for I write here the pure sentiments of my heart to my dear brothers." Margaret Macleod, late of the Isle of Skye, but now of Melbourne, says:—"My dear brother, I wish you and Margaret would take the courage of coming out here, for every person here has plenty to eat and drink, and could save a little money in a short time also, if they will be industrious." Angus Mackenzie, writing from Geelong, describes the pain and vexation which himself and his wife feel when they think of their suffering relatives in the Isle of Skye, and see the mutton thrown away which they cannot use. He relates as something almost incredible the "tea three times a day, milk or butter in abundance, and nothing worse than loaf bread." The Skye men appear to make excellent shepherds and labourers, and very few have been tempted to leave steady employment for the gold diggings. We have no doubt that a copy of these letters can be obtained at the bazaar.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—The gentlemen forming the deputation for the purpose of ascertaining the views and intentions of the Government with respect to the admission of Jews into Parliament, were to have had an interview with Lord J. Russell on Saturday. The noble Lord, however, having to attend a Cabinet Council, left a written communication, which was delivered to the deputation on their arrival at Whitehall, and in which he expressed the opinion that no further steps ought to be taken by the friends of Jewish emancipation until they had ascertained the nature of the measure announced by Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, on the subject of the oath of abjuration.

IONIAN BANK.—On Thursday the twelfth annual meeting of this company was held at the offices in Great Winchester-street—Sir Andrew Green in the chair. The report having alluded to losses incurred by the bank at Zante, and in one of the Greek agencies, stated that, on the 1st of January, 1852, there stood to the credit of profit and loss £16,214 16s. 5d., to which had to be added the net profits (after deducting charges) of £9433 2s. 5d., making a total of £25,647 18s. 10d.; from which had to be deducted the amount of two half-yearly dividends, £8250, and bad debts, amounting to £11,393, leaving a balance at the credit of profit and loss on the 1st of January, 1853, of £6004 18s. 10d. In consequence of the losses, the dividend has been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent per annum; and it is not intended to increase that amount until the reserve shall be again in a satisfactory state.

ORIENTAL BANK.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this Company was held at the offices in Walbrook—Mr. Gordon in the chair—when a report was read which stated the profit for the year to amount to £99,055 17s. 1d. A dividend for the half year ending the 30th June last was paid at the rate of ten per cent per annum on the 1st of October, and a further dividend at the same rate to the 31st of December last was paid on the 31st of March, together with a bonus at the rate of five per cent per annum; making a return upon the paid-up capital for the half-year at the rate of fifteen per cent. £8000 had been also carried to the reserve-fund, which now amounted to £169,365, which was equal to twenty per cent on the whole capital when fully paid up.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held—Charles Franks, Esq., in the chair—when it was resolved to apply to Parliament for an extension of powers to enable them to undertake the duties of trustees, and not to accept any of the new stocks proposed to be created in payment of the £405,000 for the Sea Annuities to be paid off—electing only to receive cash.

MAGDALENA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—On Thursday this company, established to afford the Republic of New Grenada the advantage of steam navigation on its rivers, held its first annual meeting at the London Tavern; Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair. The report stated that the directors had contracted for the construction of three steamers, two of which were to be ready for sea on the 21st of August, and the third in the first week in December. The capital at present subscribed was £133,400, of which £17,810 had been paid up, and the cost of the three vessels would amount to about £36,000. After some discussion, the report was adopted, and an understanding entered into that a special meeting should be called to consider the propriety of reducing the capital, and the nominal amount of the shares, which now stand at £20 each.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday last Mr. Alderman Farebrother announced his intention of withdrawing from the contest, leaving only Alderman Sir John Key, Bart, and Mr. Scott, candidates for the office. The nomination took place on Monday, in Guildhall, when the show of hands was in favour of Sir J. Key. A poll was demanded. Sir John was 16 ahead on Monday night; but on Thursday the poll stood:—Mr. Scott, 2085; Sir J. Key, 2090: majority for Mr. Scott, 25.

THE LONDON CORPORATION.—A Royal commission is shortly to be issued to inquire and report upon the City of London Corporation. The chief commissioners to whom this inquiry is to be entrusted will be the Right Hon. John Patteson, ex-Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., formerly President of the Board of Trade; and Mr. George Cornewall Lewis, formerly M.P. for Herefordshire.

MR. GROOM'S TULIP SHOW.—The grounds of this eminent grower of "the Queen of flowers," at Clapham, are now opened. The weather of the last few days has been exceedingly propitious, and has drawn out the blooms, so as to show them in all their beauty. From upwards of two thousand blooms there were scarcely half a dozen that were not of first-rate excellence in colour, form, and size; while many possessed all the attributes of a standard flower in the highest perfection.

DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.

The interior of the Grand Hall has now a far more pleasing aspect than it presented since the Exhibition was declared duly opened. The packing-cases that obstructed the passage through the chief portions of the edifice have been nearly all cleared away, and their contents favourably displayed.

The Dublin manufacturers of tabinet, poplins, laces, tabourets, damasks, &c., hold distinguished positions in the Grand Hall.

Leeds, Huddersfield, and Manchester are likewise represented. Every description of cloths, from the "doe-skin," the "buffalo," the "Laplander," the "tiger skin," to the "camel's hair," with a variety of other arbitrary titles known to "the trade" and the world of fashion, are here exhibited.

Passing up the Chief Hall on Monday, we encountered a Centaur in marble, contributed by Sir Harvey Bruce, of Downhill. This interesting relic of ancient times was brought from Italy by the Earl of Bristol and the Bishop of Derry, who, it is reported, paid for it the sum of £2000. There is no doubt of its being a genuine antique. Near the place occupied by the grand centre-piece, presented by the Queen, have been placed five groups of statuary, of a singularly attractive character. Each group consists of a number of mythological figures, intertwined or flying over each other's heads, the whole chiseled out of the solid marble by the Spanish artist Bertoz. It is stated that these beautiful works formerly decorated one of the Royal palaces in Spain.

There is a splendid piece of plate, called "The Eglington Cup," the work of Messrs. Garrard, of London. It was won by the late esteemed Viceroy of Ireland, at Goodwood, a few years ago. The figure of the horses which surround the base are fine specimens of artistic skill. The casket, made by West, of Dublin, and presented by the ladies of that city to the Countess of Clarendon, is attracting much attention. In the same case is a very beautiful vase, the gift of the Dublin ladies to the Duchess of Northumberland, presented to her Excellency on taking her departure from Dublin Castle a few years ago.

The electric telegraph is at work in the Northern Gallery. It is connected with the house of Messrs. Smith, on Eden-quay, and the visitors take marked interest in its silent but instantaneous capabilities for communicating messages between these termini.

The Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germans visited the building on Monday. Their Excellencies closely inspected the fine display of British china, made by Messrs. Kerr, who are represented in extensive establishments in London, Dublin, Philadelphia, and New York. This firm has been honoured with the care of a cabinet of china, the property of General Lygon (brother to Lord Beauchamp), which contains specimens of antique and modern articles of great beauty and rarity. Everything in the case is of the highest class, and considered unique. The General, who is an amateur in china, made this collection at great expense and trouble in various parts of the world. The Lord-Lieutenant expressed himself much pleased with this department. His Excellency promised to send there a bowl and other articles of Cape-de-Monté china, which is the rarest description now to be had: it was made at Naples some years ago, but now nothing at all approaching it in beauty and material is manufactured in Europe.

There are three statues at the further extremity of the hall which are making a temporary visit to Ireland, preparatory to their being permanently fixed at Westminster—"Archbishop Langton;" "Twelfth the Great, King of Gwent and Glamorgan;" and "Eustace de Vesci," treated by the famous Elkington process.

The price of admission on Monday was reduced to 2s. 6d.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—This important line of communication has at length been successfully effected by a submarine cable, manufactured by the well-known makers Messrs. Newall and Co. of Gateshead, and laid down by that firm on Monday between Donaghadee and Portpatrick. The cable consists of six communicating wires, insulated in gutta-percha, and protected in the usual manner by an outer covering of iron wire. The expedition, consisting of the screw-steamer *William Hutt* (with the cable and apparatus on board), the *Comqueror* and the *Wizard*, left the Irish coast having landed the end of the cable at a point about two miles to the south of Donaghadee harbour, and commenced the submersion of the cable, under the guidance of Captain Hawes, R.N., specially appointed by the Admiralty. The cable was landed on Wednesday morning, in a sandy bay (called Mora Bay), a little to the north of Portpatrick. As soon as the end had been taken up to the position assigned, the magnetic instruments were put in operation, and the following message was despatched:—

Mora Bay, Portpatrick, Monday, May 29. The directors of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company beg to acquaint His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, that they have this morning successfully effected communication between the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, by means of a submarine cable from Portpatrick to Donaghadee.

The cable at each side was then buried in the trenches prepared for its reception, and instruments connected to serve as a means of communication for a short time, until the subterranean line of six wires now being carried from the company's station at Car Isle, through Dumfries, to meet the cable at Portpatrick, is completed to that spot.



HEVER. (WHITEHOUSE). SONGSTRESS. (A. DAY). KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE. (HARDING). WEATHERGAGE. (WELLS). KINGSTON. STOCKWELL. (BROWN). (NORMAN). JOE MILLER. (GOATER). DANIEL O'ROURKE. (HOLMES). NEWMINSTER. (FETTER). STILTON. (CARROLL). VOLTIGEUR. (FLATMAN). CHANTICLEER. (TEMPLEMAN). FLYING DUTCHMAN. (MARLOW). NANCY. (CHARLTON). TEDDINGTON. (MAMSON). CANNON. (BUTLER).

CELEBRATED RACEHORSES AND JOCKEYS.—FROM A PICTURE BY A. F. DE PRADES.

Mr. Moore is about to add to his numerous collection of race-winners and other sporting prints, a group subject, including the portraits of no less than twenty-two of the most distinguished racing cracks, and of as many of the most accomplished jockeys of the day. The picture in oil colours has just been finished by Mr. A. F. de Prades, and the coloured plate, 40

inches, by 26 inches, including margin, is announced for publication early in June. We can speak highly for the accuracy of most of the portraits—both liped and quadruped; and have great pleasure, by the polite permission of the publisher, in presenting an engraving of the picture on a reduced scale. All who are at all acquainted with turf matters, will acknowledge

the spirit of the composition, and the character displayed in it; and few of such who look at it who will not be able to recognise a past winner, or a winner that is to be, to the credit side of their "books." Foremost comes Lord Derby's due and lasting mare Cannon, winner of the 1000 Guineas in 1849, and who, in the same year, closely contested the St. Leger prize with

Surplus, when he broke the charm against the double event of Derby and Leger: Cannon was twice winner of the Goodwood Cup—1849 and 1850—and winner of the Doncaster Cup, 1849. Next comes Sir J. Hawley's Teddington, the gallant winner of the Derby in 1861, when he started almost at even in a field of thirty-three—such weighty reasons had his owner

and backers for considering his winning a certainty. Third, in the front rank, we see Lord Eglington's Flying Dutchman—in full stride—winner of the Derby and St. Leger, in 1841; beaten for the Doncaster Cup, in 1846, by Voltigeur (who had previously won the St. Leger), but who afterwards retrieved his laurels by beating the latter soundly in a match for £1000 a

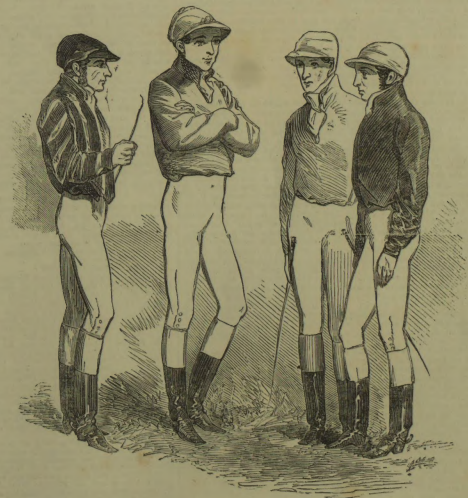
side; and seldom has any match been run in our time which excited so wide and deep an interest throughout the land, or upon which more money was sported by the lovers of the turf. Fourth, but in the background, is Nancy, who, as a three-year-old (weight 4 st. 12 lb.), won the Chester Cup in 1851 in fine style, and afterwards, in the same year, won the Goodwood Cup, and



CHARLTON. FLATMAN. BUTLER. MARLOW.
 CELEBRATED JOCKEYS.



"WEST AUSTRALIAN," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY STAKES, 1853.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



MAMSON. HOLMES. WELLS. TEMPLEMAN.
 CELEBRATED JOCKEYS.

other honourable prizes; who was, thereupon, confidently backed, at a heavy weight, for the Chester Cup, 1852; but was beaten shabbily, and has never done anything since—though there are those who still continue to declare she will do something yet one day. No. 5 is good old Chanticleer, a first-class animal, winner of the Northumberland Plate and Doncaster Cup, 1848, and of many other prizes, and who nobly contended for the Emperor's Plate, 1849, with Van Tromp and Canezou; next comes Voltigeur, the property of Lord Zetland, Grand Master of England, and whose victories for the Derby and St. Leger, 1850, were hailed with shouts of gratulation throughout the land; next in order comes Stilton, winner of the Metropolitan Stakes and Northumberland Plate last year, but who has since achieved nothing; then Newminster, who having been "disappointed" of the Derby, 1851, by some untoward occurrence on the very morning of the race, made amends to his owner by carrying off the St. Leger; then, in the front, the stout Stockwell, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and St. Leger last year—the property of the Marquis of Exeter, as honourable and staunch a turfite as ever breathed; then Joe Miller, whose achievements last year, running second for the Metropolitan, and winning the Chester Cup, and then the Emperor's Plate, were of more than average merit; then Daniel O'Rourke, who at very short odds was nowhere for the Two Thousand Guineas last year, and afterwards quite an "outsider" (at 40 to 1), won the Derby, and then lost the St. Leger, and has done nothing since; then Kingston and Weatherage, a notable pair, who, after having been weeded out of the fashionable stables at Newmarket, being considered worthless, came out and turned the tables upon their late owners by carrying off some of the weightiest prizes of the year (*inter alia*, Kingston the Goodwood Cup, and Weatherage the Goodwood Stakes and Cesarewitch); next comes the Knight of the Shire, winner of the Cambridgeshire Stakes last year, after being disappointed for the Cesarewitch; and then the notorious Songstress, winner of the Oaks last year, and who wofully deceived all her friends at the St. Leger. The last seven are Derby nags of the present year—to wit, the Reiver, Pharoas, Cheddar, Sittingbourne, Ninnyhammer, Honeywood, and Orestes—of which two were scratched before the race; and one of which, Sittingbourne, has most creditably distinguished himself by closely contesting the prize with West Australian, having previously, also, run second to him in the race for the 2000 guineas.

(The Print before mentioned, engraved by C. N. Smith and H. Meyer, will be published by Moore, of Upper St. Martin's-lane.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

The annual sporting festival, on Epsom Downs, commenced yesterday, under the most propitious influences—bright skies and pleasant breezes compensating, in some degree, for the dreary weather which attended the early meetings of the season. The backwardness of the summer has, however, had the effect of giving to the country a fresher aspect than it usually wears at this period of the year, and of investing it with all the verdure and beauty of spring. Amongst the alterations and improvements that have been made for facilitating the business of the meeting, nothing more important has been effected than the extension of the electric telegraph wires from Croydon to the Grand Stand on Epsom Downs, where a temporary office has been erected for the transmission of messages to all parts of the kingdom. The sport was decided as follows:—

Craven Stakes.—Grapeshot, 1. Guicowar, 2.
Woodcock Stakes.—Cotherstone colt, 1. Sinequa-Non, 2.
Manor Plate.—Calot, 1. Coalition, 2.
Horton Stakes.—Antonina, 1. Saville, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Cat's Paw, 1. Anne Page, 2.

THE DERBY DAY.

THE streets and squares of the metropolis exhibited at an early hour the bustle and animation that accompany the great metropolitan festival. The leading thoroughfares which *débouché* upon the Epsom road were thronged by sight-seers. At the Elephant and Castle, where four-in-hand coaches and drags, rejoicing in well-groomed horses, decorated with gay rosettes, pulled up as at a rendezvous to take up passengers, a large crowd was collected. Kennington-gate was another point of attraction throughout the day, and incessant were the demands upon the good-humour, as well as the activity of the toll-collectors. The weather was hot, and the sky cloudless; and a brisk and pleasant breeze gave the world such distinct and positive assurance of a dusty ride by the ancient ways, that those who had determined to go down by the rail facilitated themselves upon their choice. The scene at the London-Bridge station of the London and Brighton Railway had its features of interest, from the continuous stream of cabs, omnibuses, and pedestrians. The measures of the railway company were so admirably taken, that all classes were able to choose their hour and their price. Passengers took their places without bustle or confusion; and the trains were despatched at intervals as short as was consistent with safety. The distance was accomplished in less than an hour; and when the travellers neared the course and were able to track the road to the Downs by a dense cloud of dust which could be descried at a distance of two or three miles, they wisely came to the conclusion that whatever may be the *agremens* of a ride to Epsom after a shower, the rail in hot and dusty weather offers some incontestable points of superiority, which will always secure a large influx of customers under judicious management.

Upon the Downs was assembled a vast concourse of persons, whose numbers were unparalleled in the annals even of Derby gatherings. The Grand Stand, which contained between 4000 and 5000 persons, bloomed like a parterre, from the number of fashionably-dressed ladies who occupied the balconies. Seen from the roof of this building there was something bewildering in the dense masses of human beings stretching away like a broad black belt, on both sides of the course, for half a mile to the right and left. Upon the rising ground, opposite the Grand Stand, were drawn up thousands of barouches, chariots, broughams, and other carriages. Clouds of horsemen hung upon the skirts of the hill to see the horses start, and moved from point to point in one phalanx. The good order, the good humour, and the sobriety of the vast assemblage were really something to be proud of.

Let us enter the betting-ring. The confusion and din are distracting. Dukes, ex-Premiers, and belted Earls are rubbing noses with leviteans of the turf, professional betting-men, and blacklegs. Every man has his book to make; and bets are offered and the odds announced in every variety of key, from a stentorian shout to a well-bred whisper. "You are wrong to lay against Orestes" (Baron Rothschild's horse), says one turfite. "I tell you the Baron has set his heart upon winning. He has told his trainers that they may sack the stakes if they will only win him the race, and he has promised young Charlton £500 if he wins." "Pooh! what's the use of that?" was the reply. "As Frank Butler said to me, after he rode the Princess for the St. Leger, 'If a horse can't go the pace, and hasn't it in him, what can a jockey do?' 'Don't lay against West Australian,' whispered a gentleman in a green coat and white hat, to a young friend: 'the stables are all backing him.' 'Do you want to bet against Umbriel?' says another; 'I just heard Lord Derby take £1050 to £100.' 'What an excellent joke it will be if we have a neck-and-neck race between Umbriel and Orestes. If the Baron's horse wins, it will be a pretty piece of revenge upon Derby, for pitching over the Jew Bill.' 'Yes; the Baron would rather win 'the blue riband of the turf' against Umbriel than take his seat in the House of Commons.' 'I say, Smith, have you heard anything about Sir Mulberry Hawk?' 'Screw loose, eh?' 'Yes; and I've just put up a notice on the board, that all bets between him and me are off unless he posts the money.' 'Quite right; he owes me a few hundreds on the Two Thousand, and if I lose to-day to him I shall transact a set-off.'"

The bell has been ringing for several minutes, the crowds have fallen back on each side of the ropes, and the police have obtained the most beautiful order upon the course. In a few minutes one horse and then another appears. The telegraph boards announce that there are to be twenty-eight starters. Every eye and every lip begins to show something of feverish excitement.

The "canter" is almost as interesting as the race; for, in their short gallops up and down the course, you make the acquaintance of the favourites, and admire at leisure the beauty, pace, and action of the beautiful animals. Here are half a score of the finest horses in the world—not only the aristocracy of the horse, but *la crème de la crème* of its *haute noblesse*—brought to the course in the most perfect condition that art and skill can devise, touching the ground as daintily at every step as if the air were their proper element, and they only touched the greensward to show their light and elastic tread. These steeds look about them with fire in their eyes, and a strange intelligence. One might even fancy that their hearts beat with a new feeling of suspense and conscious power. A thousand voices exclaim "There's West Australian!" and a hundred thousand eyes anxiously follow the first favourite. Frank Butler puts him into a gallop; but as he goes away up the course, some of the knowing ones

shake their heads and cry, "He is too fat in the hind quarters!" "That won't do; he is too heavy to win the Derby!" "I don't like his gallop with his hind legs; he must have enormous muscular power to go the pace with such a weight of flesh!" The backers of the favourite were certainly discouraged. But there are two sides to the shield. By-and-by West Australian is seen galloping towards these critics, and exclamations of delight break out on all sides. "By Jove! that will do! How quickly and nimbly he picks up his fore feet! What most beautiful and easy action!" Frank Butler came down the course at a terrific pace; and the immense concourse saw that the favourite "had it in him," and that something like that pace would win. The backers of West Australian breathed more freely, and felt reassured. Sittingbourne, with his extraordinary length of stride, also satisfied his friends; and if the course had been a quagmire, instead of being as hard as a brick, so powerful a horse might have figured at the top of the betting-list. Umbriel had many admirers; his light and easy gallop and compact frame exciting expectations that he would be well in at the finish, which his admirable running amply justified. Orestes, Pharoas, and Honeywood, were also narrowly scanned, and their beauty of proportion and fine condition greatly admired.

The horses now move to the foot of hill, and prepare for a start. Race-glasses are prepared to the proper focal adjustment. Ladies stand up in their carriages, and sometimes, when their parasols intercept the view from others, they gracefully close them, and prepare to endure the burning heat of the sun. A preliminary cry of "Hats off!" runs along the Grand Stand. Along the whole length of the course men are seen bareheaded, exposed to the risk of a *coup de soleil*. Every pulse throbs quickly in that vast assemblage; every heart beats with expectation. The sight is strained painfully; and the betting men fix a devouring gaze upon the ruck, which really seems to take in every movement of every horse in the race.

"They're off! they're off!" is an exclamation that rises to the lips of half a million of human beings. It was an excellent start. They went off well together, and the gaily-coloured jackets and caps of the jockeys looked like a tulip-bed in motion. A few sheets from the Great Bed of Ware would have covered the whole twenty-eight as they went over the hill. At length the cries were heard—"West Australian is falling behind! Umbriel is well up! he looks as if he were going to win." A few moments afterwards the cries were repeated, "West Australian is still behind; he can't win!" In a few seconds more the horses had dropped down the hill, and at Tattenham-corner they swept round into that beautiful piece of straight and level running, where the race was to be really won and decided. The field were well together, and to the unpractised eye they seemed to come down the course like a thundering charge of cavalry. Just to the left of the Grand Stand a movement was seen among them. The horses were gathering themselves up to super-equine effort. The jockeys whipped, spurred, and almost seemed to be lifting the noble animals along. West Australian gathered up his fore-feet, and shot them out like lightning. Few things upon the turf have ever equalled that gallop of West Australian's from the grand stand to the judge's chair. It was not running, but flying. Here the problem was solved how to combine the acme of fleetness with the acme of power; and, while the speed excited amazement, the force inspired a sense of awe. But this remarkable horse was to win no easy victory. When West Australian drew to the front, Sam Rogers thought the time had come to show Sittingbourne's prodigious length and force of stride. This horse compelled you to withdraw your eyes for an instant from the favourite by the tremendous muscular efforts which he every instant made to gain upon the favourite. This, too, was not running, but leaping; and, if each stride of Sittingbourne's had been indicated upon the grass, and afterwards identified and labelled, foreigners would go down to Epsom for the next twelve months to see how an English horse covers the ground. Cineas and Ratanplan were close upon the haunches of West Australian and Sittingbourne; and few more exciting races have ever been run than the last hundred yards of the Derby of 1853. They swept past the cheering, excited, and half-maddened crowd with the force of a whirlwind. But although West Australian was so closely pressed by his formidable rival Sittingbourne; that the contest seemed at one time a neck-and-neck race between the two, not for an instant wavered the confidence of the crowd in the result. The Flying Pegasus of the Turf was never headed, and general shouts of joy manifested the popular belief that the best horse had won the race. We heard it said that West Australian had not sweated a hair when he came to be unsaddled.

It was a proud day for Frank Butler, and not without its more substantial rewards, for we heard that he was presented with £200 for winning the race, and that he received the promise of £100 a year for life from some of those to whom his success had brought wealth. It will be remembered that Frank Butler won both the Derby and the Oaks last year; and that Mr. Bowes, the owner of West Australian has now won the Derby in two successive years—last year with Daniel O'Rourke. In 1853 he won the Derby with Mundig, and in 1843 with Cotherstone.

After the race the pent-up crowds threw themselves into the course, which presented a dense mass of moving figures for a mile in length. Every eye was bright, and every pulse appeared quickened by the excitement. The most taciturn sought relief in words; and cries of rejoicing, congratulation, and laughter, were heard on all sides. In the Grand Stand, some of the winners ordered champagne to be opened "until further notice;" and no questions were asked from those who were willing to quaff a bumper to the favourite, his owner, his trainer, his jockey, his progenitors, and all the members of his family.

The other races were first-rate, but people were too much excited to give them much attention. Then began the journey home, and then might have been seen by any adventurous aeronaut a dense cloud of dust extending in one unbroken line from Epsom to London, which it needed no mischievous lads to stir up, as they did, by attaching boughs of trees at judicious intervals to the vehicles. At Clapham-common, and along the Clapham-road, thousands of persons were collected to admire the white coats, blue veils, and *pardessus d'été*, and to wonder at the continuous stream of vehicles, from the handsome barouche with its four greys to the costermonger's pony and the lumbering Hampton-court van. From six to eleven o'clock p.m. the vehicles from Epsom continued to pass through Kennington-gate, in one unbroken line; and if we wrote for an hour could we give a more distinct notion of the numbers of horses, carriages, and human beings who left their avocations to participate in the great national sport? Let the moralist who may be disposed to condemn, remember that half a million of people were drawn forth from the murky and unwholesome city to pass an entire day in the fresh air; and let this be our apology, if any be needed, for the DERBY DAY.

We append a more business-like account of the race than ours can pretend to be, by the gentlemen who write for sporting readers:—

WEDNESDAY.

Carew Stakes.—Mr. Sykes, 1. Nightshade, 2.

DERBY STAKES, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-year-olds. Colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 2lb.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. New course, one mile and a half. 195 subs.

Mr. Bowes' West Australian .. (F. Butler) 1
Duke of Bedford's Sittingbourne .. (S. Rogers) 2
Mr. Powney's Cineas .. (Bumby) 3
Mr. Howard's Ratanplan 4

The following also ran:—Baron Rothschild's Orestes (Charlton), Lord Lonsborough's Mayor of Hull (J. Holmes), Count Bathurst's Stone Plover (W. Abdale), Mr. E. R. Clark's Mr. Sykes (Bartholomew), Mr. Mare's Pharoas (Pettit), Lord Exeter's Filbert (Norman), Mr. Perren's Ionic (Hornsby), Lord Derby's Umbriel (Templeman), Duke of Richmond's Pharoas (Flatman), Captain Lane's Ninnyhammer (Sly), Lord Clifden's Cheddar (A. Day), Lord Alcedon's Prince Leopold (W. Sharpe), Mr. B. Way's Brocket (Thick), Mr. Knowles' Talfourd (Basham), Mr. J. M. Stanley's Orinoco (J. Marson), Mr. Howard's Lascelles (W. Day), Mr. Oliver's Ethelbert (Crickmore), Mr. Surtees' na. Honeywood (J. Osborne), Mr. Rowan's Fionn-na-Coul (D. Wynne), Mr. J. Ayling na. Rattle (G. E. Sharpe), Mr. Thompson's Coomburand Stathesmon (Aldcroft), Lord Glasgow's Barbatous (Whitehouse), Lord Eglinton's Vanderdecken (Marlow), Mr. Wilkins' Peggy (H. Neale).

Betting at Starting.—6 to 4 against West Australian, 5 to 1 against Orestes, 6 to 1 against Honeywood, 8 to 1 against Sittingbourne, 20 to 1 against Umbriel, 20 to 1 against Pharoas (offered), 25 to 1 against Ninnyhammer, 30 to 1 against Cineas, 30 to 1 against Peggy, 50 to 1 each against Cheddar, Barbatous, and Ratanplan, 100 to 1 against Coomburand Stathesmon.

An excellent start, all getting off in a cluster, except Coomburand Stathesmon, who was some lengths behind. Cheddar and Cineas started in front, but they had scarcely proceeded half way up the hill when Umbriel took up the running, with Cheddar, Cineas, Orestes, Ethelbert, Ninnyhammer, and Rattle well laid up, and directly in their wake were Pharoas, Honeywood, and Filbert; West Australian, with Sittingbourne in close attendance upon him, being the next two. No material change occurred until they arrived at the turn into the straight, when Umbriel began to drop off; Rattle immediately went on with the lead, but at the road was passed by Cineas, and at the same time West Australian, with Sittingbourne at his quarters, was seen to draw forward. At the distance these two singled themselves out, and a very exciting race home ended in favour of West Australian by a neck. Ratanplan, who left the ruck in the

last quarter of a mile, and gradually improved his position, finished about half a length behind the third. Honeywood and Rattle were the next two. Barbatous pulled up lame. Run in 2 min. 56 sec. Amount of the stakes, £5425. Jerry Kent was scratched at 10.30 a.m.

Epsom Town Plate.—Snarry, 1. Abdallah, 2.
Great Exhibition Plate.—Clair de Lune, 1. Forester, 2.
Durdans Stakes.—Gold Dust, 1. M. by Counsellor, 2.

Among the many fashionable visitors were his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, his Excellency the French Ambassador, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Marquises of Exeter and Clanricarde, and the Marchioness of Ailesbury; the Earls of Jersey, Derby, Wilton, Granville, Annesley, Chesterfield, Bessborough, March, Eglinton, Strathmore, Bruce, and Longford; Viscounts Maidstone, Newport, Anson, Curzon, Clifden, Lascelles, Enfield, Villiers, and Viscountess Villiers; Count Bentevoglio; Baron and Baroness Rothschild; Lords H. Gordon Lennox, George G. Lennox, Alexander G. Lennox, George Manners, M.P., Burleigh, Exmouth, Drumlanrig, Dunke lin, and Lonsborough; Sir R. Peel, Sir Sandford Graham, Sir G. Armitage, Sir H. Pigot, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawley, General Anson, Hon. J. Macdonald, Sir J. Pakington, Hon. G. S. Smythe, Hon. W. Bagot, Admiral Rous, &c.

THURSDAY.

Four-Year-Old Stakes.—Hugo walked over.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Dervish, 1. Splitvotie filly, 2.
Grand Stand Plate.—Doublethong, 1. Madame Landeau, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Sabra, 1. Eccentricity, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Nervous, 1. Adine, 2.
Cobham Plate.—Old Rowley, 1. Anne Page, 2.

ROWING-MATCH ON THE THAMES.—On Tuesday the match between William Pocock, of Lambeth, and Henry Clasper, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (the distance being from Putney-bridge to Chiswick-ait), took place. The match, which was for £100, was won, after a good race, by Pocock, by about eight seconds.

THE COTTAGE DOG-CART.

THIS improved road carriage, built by Starey, of Nottingham, is hung upon the improved fulcrum principle, by which the trotting motion of



the horse is wholly absorbed, and keen action avoided. The carriage weighs 4½ cwt., or the usual weight of a gig. It can be used as a Stanhope for business purposes, as a dog-cart for sporting, and as a headed carriage for domestic use. In the latter case, by an instant change, the vehicle becomes a headed carriage, with apron and curtains complete, exceedingly safe for ladies' use, and more commodious than the ordi-



nary run of headed phaetons, as the rider sits back to the wind. By a very simple contrivance the carriage is perfectly balanced in all its forms.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSING FORGED BANK NOTES.—George Guyenett, manager of the Market-street Refuge for the Destitute, was brought before Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street, charged with having passed a forged £5 Bank of England note to John West, licensed victualler, Clarges-street; and Paul Shoreditch, a person of respectable appearance, who stated that he lived in Devereux-court, Temple, was charged with having uttered a forged £5 Bank of England note at Scott's oyster-rooms, Haymarket. Both were remanded.

BILLETING THE MILITIA.—Mr. Frederick Davey, the landlord of the Hermit public-house, Bedford-street, Stepney, and three other licensed victuallers, appeared before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police-office, on summonses, for refusing to receive into their houses soldiers of the Queen's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia, by which they had incurred penalties of £5 each. It appeared that Mr. Davey and his friends had "paid the men out" to get lodgings elsewhere, thinking that by so doing they would be excused. After hearing the matter, the magistrate advised the defendants to take back the men they had paid out, and on no account to give them money; and said he would adjourn the summonses for a week, and if he then heard the law had been complied with, they would not be troubled again.

On Friday (last week) Mr. Richard Gypson, the well-known aeronaut, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hammill, at Worship-street, charged with having stolen several pewter pots, the property of various licensed victuallers in the neighbourhood of Kingsland. The charges were fully proved, and he was committed for trial at the Middlesex Sessions. On Monday he was tried and found guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy. It appeared from the evidence of his friends that the prisoner had been acting very strangely; so he was sentenced to one hour's imprisonment—his friends undertaking to take care of him.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR WHITSUN WEEK.—The railway traffic returns last week were exceedingly favourable, owing to the fine weather, and the number of pleasure-seekers. The following are the figures for some of the principal lines:—

ENGLISH LINES.	1853.	1852.
Great Northern	£15,868	£11,076
Great Western	22,662	18,317
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	23,113	16,374
London and North-Western ..	55,153	44,575
London and South-Western ..	14,721	11,550
London and Brighton	13,553	9,722
Midland	27,165	22,160
Newcastle and Carlisle	2,896	2,372
South-Eastern	18,452	13,243
IRISH LINES.		
Dublin and Belfast	993	790
Great Southern and Western ..	5,540	4,894
SCOTCH LINES.		
Aberdeen	1,652	1,590
Caledonian	9,917	8,210
Edinburgh and Glasgow	4,467	1,111

DOVER DEFENCES.—The fortifications for some time past in progress at Dover are in an advanced state towards completion. Guildford Battery, near the sea, at East Cliff, is now ready for the reception of the six guns intended for it, which are to be of a larger calibre than the four 24-pounders formerly mounted there. The works in the Shoulder-of-mutton Field and on the Western Heights will, in a few weeks, be ready for their guns.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORT TRADE OF IRELAND.—Some idea of the enormous traffic between the northern ports of Ireland and Liverpool, may be formed from the fact, that within the last twelve months there were exported from the small port of Dundalk, for that place, 40,000 pigs, 10,000 head of horned cattle, 24,000 firkins of butter, and 55,000 crates of eggs.

PLYMOUTH GREAT WESTERN DOCKS.—The contractors for the completion of the Great Western Docks seem to be availing themselves to the fullest extent of the present favourable weather, as above 1000 men are employed on the work.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF LANCASHIRE.—The Lancashire coal-field produces about 4,000,000 tons annually, viz., in the Wigan district, 2,000,000; Bolton, 1,000,000; and St. Helens, 1,000,000, altogether covering an area of 600 square miles. The cost of getting it to the surface in Lancashire averages less by 1s. 6d. per ton than it does in the Newcastle districts. The cost of carriage from the Lancashire pits to Liverpool, twenty-four miles, is 2s. per ton, being 9d. less than from those of Durham to the eastern seaports.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.—On Monday afternoon a highly influential public meeting was held at the Victoria Rooms, to consider the important question of the future government of India. The Mayor of Bristol (Mr. R. G. Barrow) presided; and upon the platform we noticed Mr. J. Bright, M.P., Alderman Vining, Mr. W. Tothill, Mr. W. Nash, Mr. R. Leonard, Mr. H. Visger, Mr. H. J. Mills, and other influential personages. A petition to the House of Commons, embodying their views on the subject, was proposed, and unanimously agreed to.

THE NEW EAST GREENWICH FLOATING PIER.—Arrangements have been completed to run four new and very fast steam-boats from the Adelphi, Blackfriars, and London-bridge piers to the new pier at East Greenwich direct, at the reduced fare of 3d. The pier belongs entirely to Thames free watermen; who, having raised the necessary funds in a very short time, purchased their barges, brows, and moorings in one day, and got out their pier the next.

PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN TONBRIDGE WELLS AND LEWES.—A committee has been formed for the purpose of promoting railway communication between Lewes and Tonbridge Wells, and instructions have been given for a preliminary survey of the country. All the landowners in the neighbourhood have signed an agreement to take a fair agricultural price for such of their land as may be required for the railway, at a valuation, so that no unnecessary expenses may be incurred by legal proceedings.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest has been sitting, with adjournments, at the London and South-Western Railway Arms Hotel, Farnham, respecting the death of Charles Canning, aged twenty, who was killed by being run over, on the 14th instant, by a special survey train, near the Farnham station of the London and South-Western Railway. On Tuesday the inquiry came to a close; and the coroner stated it became his painful duty to announce that the jury had found a verdict of "manslaughter" against the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., and Mr. Beattie—the verdict having been agreed to by twelve jurymen, and there being five dissentients. Both gentlemen have been admitted to bail.

RYE ELECTION.—At eight o'clock on Saturday last the polling commenced, and at nine o'clock Mr. Mackinnon had a considerable majority, which he continued to maintain until the close of the poll, when the numbers given were—Mackinnon (Liberal), 218; Pomfret (Derby-Dissident), 187; majority for Mackinnon, 31.

PERJURY AT SOUTHAMPTON.—George Warren and Samuel Masters the two men who were ordered to be prosecuted on the charge of having been guilty of perjury in their evidence before the Southampton Election Committee, were apprehended on Friday week by the borough police. They were brought up before the magistrates next day, preliminary to being called upon to take their trial for perjury at the *Nisi Prius* sittings at Westminster next term.

GLASGOW.—Thursday night week an accident occurred at the works of the Glasgow Gas Company, by which four persons were almost instantly deprived of life. At six o'clock a ponderous brick wall of about 20 feet in height suddenly came down with a fearful crash, and buried Mr. Ritchie, assistant engineer, and five workmen in the ruins. Mr. Ritchie and one of the labourers were taken out quite dead; two others died immediately afterwards; but the remaining two escaped with little injury.

AFRAY WITH THE MILITIA.—Macarte's company of equestrians performed twice in this town on Tuesday last. The performers were some of the cleverest that we have ever seen. Tom Barry, the celebrated clown, is a great acquisition to the company. On Tuesday afternoon one of the militiamen endeavoured to steal a view of the performance by peeping through the canvas, when a man, belonging to the company, perceiving him, thrust a knife or some sharp instrument into the soldier's forehead, inflicting a horrible wound. The fellow is in custody. The militiamen afterwards collected in great numbers, cut the ropes of the tent, overturned the waggons, and made a general attack on the performers. A picket was ordered out, and the officers interfered; but on the apprehension of the original offender order was restored.—*Sheffield Journal*.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE, EDINBURGH.—This house was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday evening week, only the bare walls being now left. As to the origin of the fire, nothing has yet been ascertained. The building was almost wholly insured; and Mr. Wyndham's moveable property in it was also, we believe, nearly covered by insurance. The building was erected about thirty years ago, and was long known as Corri's Rooms. It had been used as a chapel and a circus previously to its conversion into a theatre. When applied to that purpose it was first called the Caledonian Theatre; but this was afterwards altered to the Adelphi, under which title it has been known to the last generation of playgoers as a summer theatre.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—In January last a girl named Taylor, twelve years of age, was bitten in the hand by a mad dog, at Fillingham, Lincolnshire. She was taken to a surgeon, who cauterized the wound, and applied the cupping-glasses. She then went to the village of Brocklesby, where medicine supposed to be a certain cure was administered to her. After returning home she remained in apparently good health until Tuesday week, when she was attacked by spasms and great thirst. She was perfectly sensible when free from the spasmodic attacks. The paroxysms were distressing, and she ultimately died from their effects. The wound in the hand of the deceased was small, and had healed.

FATAL BLOW.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, by Mr. Herford, at Manchester, on the captain of a canal-boat, named James Russell, who had been killed by John Ainscow, the captain of another boat. The two men had quarrelled about money, at a tavern in Liverpool-road, and got up to fight. Ainscow struck his antagonist on the left temple, and this, the first blow, proved instantly fatal. The jury found a verdict of "manslaughter" against Ainscow, and he was committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—A dreadful accident took place in Congleton during the past week. Cooke's Hippodrome arrived in that town for exhibition, and some horses, together with an elephant, were taken to feed, &c., at the Cheshire Cheese, in West-street. On their arrival there a young man named Thomas Austin, who was employed as ostler, commenced playing with and teasing the elephant, whose keeper repeatedly cautioned him and requested him to refrain. However, Austin kept on teasing the elephant, and, during the absence of the keeper for a few minutes, proceeded to groom it with a brush which the keeper had been using. The elephant rushed at him, and gored him dreadfully in the breast with his tusks. Hearing Austin's cries, the keeper hastened back and prevented the elephant making a second attack. The poor fellow bled most frightfully. He was immediately taken to Mr. Bullock's surgery, where every attention was paid to him. The hemorrhage was with difficulty stopped, and it was then found that the jugular vein had been seriously ruptured; and it was feared that the unfortunate young man's life would be the penalty of his indiscretion.

LAUNCH AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—On Monday an immense concourse of spectators was attracted to the dockyard of Messrs. T. and W. Smith, at St. Peter's-quay, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to witness the launch of the war-ship *Carlo Alberto*, built for the naval service of the Sardinian Government. Her dimensions are:—Length extreme, 247 feet; length between perpendiculars, 215 feet; breadth extreme, 50 feet; extreme depth of hold, 32 feet. Burden, according to the builder's measurement, 2600 tons. She is fitted with an auxiliary two-bladed screw, weighing eight tons and half, of brass; and driven by two engines, of 400-horse power, manufactured by Messrs. Stephenson and Co. The *Carlo Alberto* is copper-fastened throughout, and will be sheathed with copper to the hulls. She has three decks, and the uppermost two will mount an armament of 50 guns. Though at present a mere shell, such is her magnitude and weight, that she draws upwards of 17 feet of water. The launch took place a few minutes after five o'clock, and the ebb had then commenced, the water having fallen nearly six inches. She quitted the stocks in excellent style; but her momentum through the water after leaving the slipway brought too heavy a strain upon the check-warps, which snapped in consequence. Her waste anchor, weighing upwards of 37 cwt., failed to bring her up, and she grounded with her heel on the south shore. Nine powerful steamers were attached to her, but their united efforts failed to bring her off. On the rising of the tide, however, on Tuesday morning, she was floated into deep water, without having sustained any damage. The *Carlo Alberto* is, perhaps, the strongest ship ever built as a man-of-war. The bow is ornamented with a beautifully-carved bust of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. Her keel was laid in August, 1852; and she has been built under the inspection of M. Vianon, who was present at the launch.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. R., of Manchester.—Too simple for our columns.
"Signor D."—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a M.S. volume, containing "Fifty Games of Chess played by Signor Dubois, and other Gentlemen in Rome, during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, respectfully dedicated to H. Staunton, Esq." This volume, with a sheet of original Chess Problems, by some of the leading composers of Italy, has been forwarded according to the wishes of the authors.
C. W. H.—Both parties played correctly, and the game was, as it ought to have been, drawn.
F. D., Brussels.—It shall be reported on next week.
F. D., Brussels.—Many thanks for your attention. The numbers, except the current one, have all come to hand at last.
C. F. de J. St. Petersburg.—The three letters were safely received. Need we say the intelligence they brought was highly gratifying? A reply has been returned by post.
ANRAGES, Hounslow.—The Richmond Chess-club is now in full working order. President, Mr. Staunton; Vice-Presidents Sir T. N. Reeves and Mr. C. H. Lacy. For further particulars apply to the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Harris, chemist and druggist, Richmond.
D. H. Gifford, Ireland.—It is impossible to make out your initials. In answer to your inquiry, we cannot see how Red is to win in the position sent.
A SUBSCRIBER.—You may have half a dozen Queens on the board at once.
J. M'G.—We are gratified to find our old correspondent still retains his taste and skill in the composition of Chess Enigmas.
TWO.—See the notes above to "Subscriber." We are tired of answering the question.
J. W., of Liverpool, must have the goodness to send the position he refers to again. If we retained copies of all the communications we receive a warehouse would be required to contain them.
D. D.—We have received no perfectly correct solution of Stella's "Difficult."
STENOGRAPHER.—It shall have attention. [H. H.—The old "Philidor's Legacy."]
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 483, by J. J., Edinburgh; Doddington, Falcon, Nemo. Solutions are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Derwin, Rigidensis, Ricardo, M. P., S. P., A. R., Philip, Nemo, G. P., B. B., Ernest, Saltero, Falsati, P. Q., Rob, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 482.

UNE DIFFICULTE.

WHITE.
1. B takes P
2. Kt to Q 5th (discg. ch)
(If 2. King to his Kt 3rd or 4th, White plays 3. R to K Kt 2nd (ch), and mates within the stipulated number of moves; and, if 2. K to his 4th, then White plays 3. K to Q 7th, and mates next move.)
3. R to K B 4th (ch)
4. B to K B 2nd
5. Kt to K 3d
6. R mates

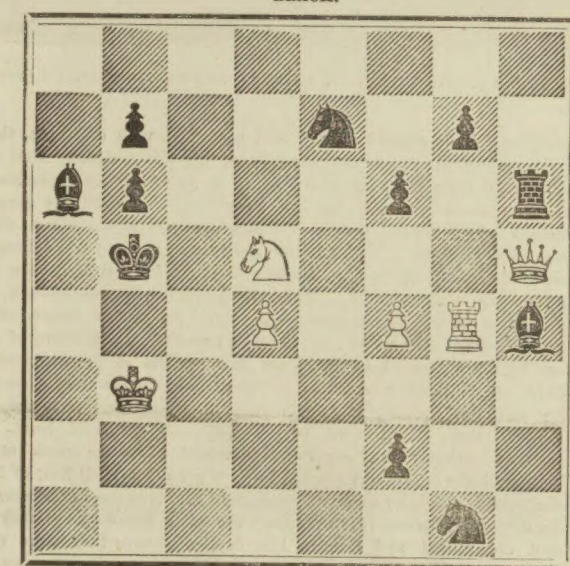
BLACK.
K to his B 4th; or *
K to his Kt 5th
K to his R 6th or Kt 6th
K moves
K moves

(The variations in this ingenious Problem are too numerous to publish; but those given will suffice, we believe, to enable any player to discover the remainder.)

* 1. B takes P
2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th (ch)
5. B to Q Kt 6th
6. R to K B 6th—Mate

PROBLEM No. 486.

This fine stratagem is the invention of A. F., an Amateur, of Florence.



White, playing first, is to give mate in five moves.

CONSULTATION MATCH.

Among the many contests that took place at the Manchester meeting, the two following games, which were played simultaneously by Messrs. Löwenthal and Horwitz consulting together, against Messrs. Harwitz and Williams, also in consultation, excited a more than ordinary share of attention from the assembled amateurs.

FIRST GAME.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE. (Messrs. L. & H.) **BLACK.** (Messrs. H. & W.)
1. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
3. P takes P P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. K B to Q 3rd K B to Q 3rd
6. Castles Castles
7. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q B 4th
8. P takes P B takes P
9. P to K Kt 5th Q B to K 3rd
10. Q to her 2nd (b) Q Kt to Q B 3rd
11. Q to K B 4th K B to K 2nd
12. Q R to Q sq Q to Q Kt sq (c)

[At this time, Messrs. Harwitz and Williams requested, on the plea of fatigue, that the games should be postponed until the next day, which was readily acceded to by their opponents. On the following day, however, it was found as difficult to bring Mr. Harwitz to the scratch in these games as in his match with Mr. Löwenthal; and, therefore, though virtually decided—for there can be little doubt in the mind of any one who examines them, that they must have both been won by Messrs. Löwenthal and Horwitz—the games remain unfinished.]

(a) This move gives to White an advantage, though a slight one, in position.
(b) An important move in its subsequent influence upon the battle, although at the present moment it appears inconsequential.
(c) We cannot at all understand the rationale of this odd-looking move.
(d) Well played. White has now a manifest superiority of situation.
(e) Though apparently hazardous, this sacrifice is sound, and well calculated.
(f) The winning move.
(g) By this they gain another Pawn, and open an easy road to victory.

SECOND GAME.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE. (Messrs. L. & H.) **BLACK.** (Messrs. H. & W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th P to Q 3rd
6. Kt takes K Kt P K B to K 2nd
7. P to Q 4th B takes K R P
(ch)
8. Kt to K B 2nd Q to K Kt 4th
9. Q to K B 3rd K B to K Kt 6th
10. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

[At this point, we have previously mentioned, the games were broken off till the morrow; and, as was foreseen, were not again resumed.]

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 822.—By Mr. W. GILBY.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, Rs at K Kt 7th and Q B 2nd; Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt sq, Kts at Q 7th and K B 5th; Ps at K R 3rd and 5th, K 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K B 5th; Rs at Q 8th and Q R 8th, B at K R 5th, Kt at K Kt 4th and Q 7th; Ps at K Kt 6th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 823.—By Sir G. S.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at K B sq, B at K 8th, Kts at K B 2nd and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K Kt 4th and 5th, K 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, Rs at K B 2nd and Q 2nd, B at Q B sq, Kt at K Kt sq; Ps at K R 2nd, K 4th, Q B 2nd, 3rd, and 6th, Q Kt 4th and Q R 5th.

White playing first, mates in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

During the last year the quantity of foreign butter in bond destroyed by the admixture of tar, was 1,622 cwt, 2 qrs, and 4 lb.

The printers in most of the large cities of America are on a "strike" for wages. In Boston hundreds of women are employed in setting type, and the example is likely to become general.

The Marquis Dalhousie, it is said, returns to England immediately on the close of the war in Burma, and it is probable that the demise of the Marchioness may hasten his departure from India.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the Order of Leopold on Prince Frederik William of Prussia: the Duke de Brabant invested the Prince with the decoration.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, who has just arrived in Paris from Turin, is expected shortly to visit this country.

The following are the votes for the harbours of refuge for 1853-4:—Dover, £34,000; Harwich, nil; Alderney, £62,000; Jersey, £40,000; Portland £90,000.

Dr. Cockburn, Dean of York, is suffering from severe indisposition, which confines him to his room.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Naples recently. There is evidently much volcanic action going on in that part of the world.

In the year ended the 29th of September last, the expenditure for Poor-law relief in Ireland was £571,070 11s. 7d. The number relieved was—In-door, 504,864; and out-door, 14,911.

The steamer *S. S. Lewis* got ashore north of Bolinas Bay, on her passage from San Juan to San Francisco, and became a total wreck: passengers and crew saved. Lost about 200,000 dollars.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Home to be Keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord Panmure to be Keeper of the Privy Seal, for the kingdom of Scotland.

From a return it appears that 1200 appeals against the Income-tax have been made by tenant-farmers. Of these 756 were allowed, and deductions made to the amount of £3419 5s. 7d.

The grand jury at the Middlesex Sessions have returned true bills against William Hale, Robert Hale, and James Boyle, for making rockets at Rotherhithe. This case will not be tried at these sessions.

The first report of the Select Committee on Indian Territories, for this session, has been published. The committee merely state that they have agreed to report the evidence. The evidence and appendix extend to 570 pages.

The returns of passengers between England and France, for the last year, 1852, are—to France, 85,633; from France, 81,561: the returns of goods for 1851 (those for 1852 not being as yet ascertained) are—exports, £4,496,198; imports, £8,083,112.

The steamer *Jenny Lind* has burst her boiler near San Francisco, terribly scalding fifty or sixty passengers, twenty of whom have since died.

The vast territory of the Western Australian Land Company will positively be sold by auction on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

The quantity of tea on which duty has been paid in the five principal ports of Great Britain, up to the 15th inst., shows the large falling off of 4,683,976 lbs., as compared with last year.

The re-opening of the Guildhall at Stirling was celebrated on Tuesday week by the Guild brethren dining together, along with the magistrates and Town council.

Messrs. Hutcheson and Co. have adopted the system of return tickets, of fare and a half, to and from Glasgow and the Highlands.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Losh, Esq., to the Judgeship of the Northumberland County Court, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. G. H. Wilkinson.

The evidence before the Canterbury Commission discloses the fact that the elections for that city since 1835 have cost sums amounting to £33,661 12s. 7d.

On Sunday evening the roof and stout wall of a building in Cloth-street, in the occupation of Mr. Wickens, horse-dealer, of Long-lane, Smithfield, who used it as a granary and hay-store, fell to the ground. No personal injury was sustained.

The Plymouth Election Committee met on Tuesday for the purpose of further prosecuting their inquiry into the extent of illegal practices at the last election; but, after a short consultation, the committee adjourned to the 14th of June.

Mr. Barnum, the great American showman, has been elected a representative in the State Legislature of Connecticut.

The number of houses licensed in Scotland last year for the sale of intoxicating liquors was 15,944.

Mr. Patrick O'Donoghue, one of the Irish State prisoners, has effected his escape from surveillance in Australia, and is probably now in America.

A Court of Common-council has adopted a resolution in favour of the proposal of the City Railway Terminus, by 62 to 28.

A recent Parliamentary return shows that in 1851 the declared value of the exports to Turkey was £2,581,230; to Russia, £1,289,704; and to Austria, £812,942.

A boy, aged 15, who was badly treated by his master, drowned himself in the Thames, near the Commercial-road, Lambeth, on Saturday.

The Baptist Chapel at Bourton, Berkshire, has been registered for the solemnisation of marriages.

William Hurst, a farm-labourer, died at Micklefield, Yorkshire, on the 5th instant, at the great age of 107 years. He could read a newspaper without glasses, and his memory was unimpaired until just before his death.

Miss Wetherell, the author of "Queechy" and the "Wide Wide World," is the daughter of Henry W. Warner, Esq., a distinguished member of the New York bar. The name of "Wetherell" is a *nom de plume*.

Another division of 150 picked policemen is about to be sent out to Australia.

The *Sydney Empire* says, that arrow-root, equal to that produced from the South Sea Islands, has been prepared from some wild plants which grow abundantly near Sydney.

At Valparaiso, on the 30th of March last, a severe "northerner" occurred, which destroyed a considerable quantity of shipping in the bay.

The reigning Duke of Brunswick has authorised the establishment of a discount bank, as proposed by the commercial community of Brunswick.

It has been decided at the Middlesex Sessions Court not to allow costs to ladies who carry their purses in pockets in front of their dress, which affords so much facility to pickpockets.

A deputation, respecting the City Terminus Railway, had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, on Saturday, at the Board of Trade.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed George Johnson, Esq., of Portaferry, to the commission of the peace for the county Down.

Lord Augustus Loftus, now Secretary to the Legation at Stuttgart, has been appointed Secretary to the Legation at Berlin.

The foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic chapel, in process of erection in the Commercial-road East, was laid on Tuesday by Dr. Wiseman.

The municipal council of Havre has voted an address to the Emperor of the French, thanking his Majesty for ordering the removal of the fortifications of Havre.

The Welsh papers state that in Carnarvonshire the slate trade, the great staple of the county, is in a highly prosperous state; no stocks on hand, and the demand greater than can be met.

A deputation respecting the savings-banks had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday.

The Royal Academy of History of Madrid has nominated Dr. Patrick Colquhoun a member of that society.

The Earl de Grey, as president of the Institute of British Architects, held a conversazione on Wednesday night, at his mansion, in St. James's-square.

A dreadful calamity had occurred in Buffalo (U.S.), by the falling of a building, occupied as a banking-house, by which upwards of 25 persons were killed and wounded.

The bill (by Sir William Molesworth) for transferring Westminster-bridge to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, and to enable them to remove the present bridge, and to build a new one, has just been printed.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Lecture-hall at Leamington Spa took place on Monday, with masonic honours.

The first flower exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society took place on Wednesday, in the Regent's-park. The company were very numerous, though it was but too apparent that the Epsom races had drawn off many of the most distinguished visitors.

Mr. Edward Compton Dyson, a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was drowned in the river Cherwell, by the upsetting of a canoe, on Friday week.

M. Madiai and his wife passed through Pont-du-Var a few days ago, on their way from Hyeres to Nice, from whence they were to proceed to take up their residence at Geneva.

M. Mazzini has, it is said, arrived in England, and is now in London.



MARINE ANIMALS IN THE AQUATIC VIVARIUM, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE AQUATIC VIVARIUM AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE accompanying Illustrations represent a pair of the water scenes, inclosed between walls of plate glass, of which more than a dozen are now presented to visitors to the Zoological Gardens, in a building which the Society have erected for the novel and ingenious purpose of exhibiting, under natural conditions, an amazingly curious and beautiful division of the animal kingdom which, hitherto but little known to the popular observer, people the endless regions of the lake, the river, and the sea.

The exquisite colour and the singular forms of the zoophyte, or plant-like animals, which abound upon the English coasts, have always attracted more or less attention from the sea-side visitor; and of late years a considerable impulse has been given to the study of their habits and organization by the works of Sir John Dalyell, Professor Forbes, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. Alder and Hancock, Dr. Harvey, and other authors, who have handled the subject with various degrees of minuteness, and with all the aid which the improving talent of our naturalists' draughtsmen now afford to works of this nature. But, in this new undertaking of the Zoological Society, we have not only an illustration of the colour and form of these animals, which no pencil can approach, but a means of observing their habits and economy which far surpasses any opportunity which has been within the reach even of the authors to whom we have referred; and the student may now, without the expense of a journey to the sea, without the use of the dredge, or any other exertion than that of a visit to the Regent's-park, find himself, in a museum of living nature, where he will find, from time to time, all the rarest as well as the most common of the inhabitants of the British seas whose size will admit of the possibility of their existing in the beautiful and capacious glass ponds to which the operations of the Society have been at present limited. For the method which is employed in their manage-

ment appears to succeed equally well with fish, with crustacea, shells, and zoophytes; numerous examples of all being already well established in their artificial home, which is so admirably equivalent to their requirements that we see no reason why even the gorgeous species which inhabit the most distant corners of the ocean should not be hereafter added to the ever-varying and ever-interesting assemblage of which the Society have now presented the first glimpse to their visitors. The arrangement is simple enough, and the effect of it is altogether charming. The whole length of the ponds is about eighty feet; they occupy two sides of a building of glass and iron, constructed expressly for this purpose at the beginning of 1852. Each pond is six feet in length, and the water is enclosed by walls of plate-glass, each in a single piece. At the bottom of these translucent ponds, rocks, shingle, and sand, with seaweed growing in it, present a model of some nook at the bottom of the sea; and there we have a group of shell-fish, of living shells, of star-fish, of sea-anemonies, or of nudibranchs, as the case may be, disporting themselves in precisely the same manner as if they were still uncaptured and free in the depths whence they were borne. The singular mechanism by which these creatures move—by which they seize and devour their prey—the extraordinary changes of colour and form which some of them undergo, render each of these ponds the occupation of a day for a close observer; for, however long he may stand, contemplating the wonders which they inclose—some new action, some movement which he has not seen before, is constantly presented to him. The abundance of specimens which each pond contains, the numerous retreats which the rocks and plants afford to them, and of which a portion of the inhabitants appear to avail themselves successively, will always prevent the exhaustion of the subject by the visitor; and we foresee in this fact, as well as in the extreme beauty of the objects themselves, a power of attraction which no previous work of the Society has ever yet attained; and we heartily congratulate them upon the success which cannot fail to attend so spirited, so in-

teresting, and so instructive an attempt to carry out the most elevated principles of the science which they are associated to render popular.

That the people of this country are not only willing to appreciate such attempts, but anxious to benefit by them, is satisfactorily shown by the crowds who throng the Gardens on all public holidays; and that this feeling has not yet by any means reached its full development is evident from the result of Whit-Monday, when even the best days of 1851 were far exceeded, and the number of visitors amounted, as we are officially informed, to upwards of 22,000.

The first Illustration gives an idea, as far as an engraving without colour can, of one of the groups of *actinias*, or sea anemonies, of which there is now a large collection of species, drawn from different parts of the British coast, and especially remarkable for the excessive brilliancy of their colour. These animals, as visitors to the sea-side may have noticed, when disturbed, or when left high and dry by the receding tide close themselves into a smooth hemispherical mass, which presents but little to attract attention. It is only in still water, and in perfect security, that they unfold their myriad tentacles and display the beautifully-organised disk which has so much resemblance to a flower, both in form and in the harmonious arrangement of its coloration; and, as their natural localities are either inaccessible under these circumstances, or limited to the rock-pools, into which the sea-shore wanderer may look vertically when the tide is out, the true beauty of these lowly, but most exquisite forms of creation, are now for the first time revealed to the public eye; because the plate-glass wall allows us to see the animals much more closely than possible in a rock-pool, under a more favourable effect of light, and in every direction, instead of only from above.

The second Engraving represents one of the fresh-water divisions, in which either pond or river-fish appear to live with equal facility. The craw fish, which figure in it, have afforded a delicate test of the capabilities of the plan which has been adopted in this unique and beautiful exhibition; and we observed in another of the divisions which adjoin it, that perch had not only spawned, but that the young fish had been actually hatched, and were, when we made our first visit, swimming about in hundreds among the sheltering branches of the *myriophyllum*, which forms the vegetable portion of their habitation.



FRESH-WATER FISH IN THE AQUATIC VIVARIUM, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

GREAT EAST WINDOW, ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH, BOSTON.

THIS magnificent Window, which we noticed last week, in our account of the church restoration, is filled with elaborately-painted glass, by M. and A. O'Connor, designed with a view of combining the genealogy of our Blessed Lord with His great and everlasting glory; and the artists have availed themselves of the architectural disposition of the openings to produce the best arrangement possible.

There are seven main lights of large dimensions; and through the three central openings there is a treatment of the "Jesse Branch."

The subject of the window commences at the base of the centre opening, with the figure of "Jesse," from whom issues the "Radix Branch," enclosing above the figures of "David" and St. Joseph, at each side of the Blessed Virgin, who is represented as holding the infant Jesus, to whom the Magi, or three Eastern Kings, are offering gifts. Immediately over this is Our Blessed Lord, crucified: at each side of Him are standing figures of the four Evangelists—the great recorders of the sacrifice, and of the events relating to it. Above the Crucifixion is a grand figure of Our Blessed Lord seated in majesty upon his throne: He holds the orb and cross in one hand, whilst the other is raised in the typical act of benediction. At each side of this representation are two angels, gracefully grouped, bearing palms in their hands, and in attitudes of adoration. Full front figures of the Apostles standing under good early canopies, in the four outer openings, form an appropriate finish to this part of the general design. All these figures are nearly life size, in proportion alike with the openings of the window and the magnificent building they are placed in.

The subject of the tracery (which is very rich, and well filled with openings, flowing and elegant) is a representation of the "Heavenly Hierarchy," founded on good ancient examples, consisting of the Arch-angels St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and St. Raphael; cherubim and seraphim; and over these, a choir of angels with musical instruments.

The combination of foliage and canopy work—an abundance of most carefully-worked *grisaille* (a most successful effort), great richness, purity, and peculiarity in the tints—shows how much artistic effect may be produced with this difficult material in the style adopted.

Ancient authorities from works of art in the county have been freely used; for the *grisaille*, from Lincoln Cathedral; for details and treatment of foliage in the "Jesse Branch," from Gedney, and the border from Pinchbeck—all in the same county.

The character of the drawing throughout is severe, without grotesqueness; and we are truly glad to find Messrs. O'Connor setting such a good example in the free and courageous manner in which they have used *grisaille* glass; and thus avoided the error so frequently fallen into by certain of our modern artists, of supplying its place by some deep meaningless coloured glass, thus flying in the teeth of all ancient precedent.

The beautiful gas standards in the above church, notice I last week, were designed and manufactured by Messrs. Skidmore and Son, of Coventry.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET WORK, AND STUDIES UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

A VERY interesting Exhibition will be opened this day, at Gore-house, Kensington, under the direction of the Government Department of Science and Art, divided into two distinct classes of objects. The one consists of works of the students of the Schools of Art of the metropolis; and several provincial towns, including Belfast, Birmingham, Cork, Coventry,



CARVED AND GILT FLOWER-STANDS, IN THE COLLECTION OF CABINET-WORK, AT GORE HOUSE.

Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, the Potteries, Sheffield, &c., illustrative of the progress made in decorative art; the other of a Collection of Cabinet-work, comprising the choicest specimens and styles, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, which have been lent for purposes of public instruction, by her Majesty the Queen, and a considerable number of the nobility and gentry, distinguished for the taste and splendour of their establishments. The former displays—though by no means so costly as the latter—will be viewed with great interest by those who have watched the progress of art culture in this country, and who are aware how materially our industrial position and prospects depend upon that culture being soundly and successfully carried out. As yet, however, we have no means of forming a critical opinion upon the merits of the various exhibits, which were not far enough arranged for inspection when we visited Gore House on Tuesday last, in order to take a preliminary glance at the *matériel* of the Exhibition. The collection of choice and costly Cabinet-work, however, which occupies the ground floor, and which has been most tastefully arranged, under the direction of Mr. Webb, of Bond-street, were permitted to inspect; and we were much struck and gratified both with the beauty of the various objects and the admirable practical illustration which they afford of the history of decorative art, as applied to furniture, and the distinguishing features of particular periods. The nicer distinctions are endless in variety, and can only be appreciated by a careful examination and comparison of individual examples in which they occur. On the other hand, the most casual observer, after a survey of the works of various periods, will be struck with the strongly-marked changes in the principles of decoration which occurred from time to time. Beginning with the purest examples of the Louis Quatorze period, we find



THE NEW EAST WINDOW OF BOSTON CHURCH, BY MESSRS. O'CONNOR.

smoothness of surface and directness of outline prime considerations; buhl and other inlaid work, for instance, being most prominently in the object produced pleasing by its symmetry and lightness of form, use. In the time of Louis XV. the forms were varied by the adoption combined with great richness in the treatment of the surface of material: of a curved outline, and the design, by the introduction of



VENETIAN COFFER, IN THE COLLECTION OF CABINET-WORK, AT GORE HOUSE.

devices of various kinds, superadded; and, eventually, simplicity of design was altogether lost, and the rococo style was in the ascendant. At the time of the Revolution the Classic model was adopted as a caprice, with much stiffness and baldness of effect, and afterwards that of the Empire, which was an obvious improvement. Since this period all has been work at random—now following the Louis Quatorze models, now those of the Empire; but the greater number of cases presenting a redundancy and obtrusiveness of ornament utterly inconsistent with utility of purpose and general elegance of effect.

Amongst the contributors to the present Exhibition her Majesty has been most liberal, and has also sent in some of the best selected examples. Regarded simply as a piece of furniture, the most magnificent of the articles exhibited by her Majesty is a cabinet by Gauthier, produced about the time of the end of the French monarchy, and probably manufactured for some member of the French Royal Family, as the arms of France and Savoy, which crown it, would indicate. This ebony cabinet is very elegant in its form and proportions, and is lavishly adorned with festoons of flowers, most exquisitely finished, in gilt bronze, and has-reliefs in the same material, representing groups of children studying the sciences. Her Majesty also exhibits the following articles:—An ebony cabinet, richly covered with gilt or moulded devices, the work of some German artist, similar in style to the decorations in the palace at Dresden; a very handsome table, of about the period of the Revolution, with a bas-relief in white, upon a blue ground of Wedgwood ware; a large looking-glass in a richly-carved frame, white and gold; two very elegant buhl coffers and stands; a pier table (of about the period 1770-80), very elegant in structure; and a cabinet, inlaid with devices in Sèvres china, designs probably by Greuze or Watteau.

Next in number and interest are the contributions of Earl Amherst. In the first room is a very curiously-carved coffer, in pear-tree-wood, date 1660, with alto-reliefs of the triumphs of Julius Caesar, executed with admirable spirit. Also a very fine Venetian coffer of which we give an engraving. In the same room his Lordship exhibits a silver pier-table, a silver looking-glass, and two silver candelabra, richly executed in beaten work, probably by Venetian artificers, and of date about 1670; also a table of about the time of the end of the French monarchy. Some of these articles we engrave.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild exhibits a carved cabinet, with figures, some representing religious, some profane, subjects—a curious specimen of decorative art of about the end of the sixteenth century.

Near the last-named is a most beautiful ebony cabinet, exhibited by Lord de Lisle and Dudley, profusely enriched with paintings on panels by Flemish artists, some of them reduced copies of works by Spanish masters; supposed to have been produced about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The Duke of Northumberland contributes a magnificent cabinet, inlaid by Buhl (the originator of the splendid decorative art which bears his name), of about the period of the end of the reign of Louis XIV.; also a grand cabinet in pietra dura, a fine example of the stately ornamentation of the early part of the sixteenth century.

The Duke of Buccleuch exhibits a cabinet of choice Florentine mosaic; Mr. Henry Farrer, a richly-decorated cabinet, illustrative of the transition from buhl work to that of applied ornament; and Mr. J. Morison, a cabinet combining buhl work with applied ornament: the last two admirable as illustrations of the distinct modes of decoration. Sir A. Rothschild exhibits a very beautiful cabinet, inlaid with Venetian glass, in imitation of lapis lazuli; and Earl Spencer and Mr. Mills, two console tables in tulip wood, set with ornaments in Sèvres china, produced about 1770-80. Mr. Davidson contributes a pair of carved and gilded flower-stands, triple-footed, the top in each supported by a cherub, of Venetian workmanship, about the end of the time of Louis XIV.; a very rich piece of ornamented furniture, of which we give an illustration. Mr. Webb also exhibits a pair of carved and gilded flower-stands, of about the same period, but of French workmanship. One of these we also engrave; and the result of a comparison between it and that last referred to will, we think, be in favour of the stately simplicity of the French school of ornament of this period.

Amongst other contributors of beautiful objects are the Dukes of Hamilton and Devonshire, Earl Granville, Lord Ward, Messrs. J. Auldjo, R. Holford, H. Megniac, &c.

The walls of the rooms are hung with choice specimens of tapestry, of various periods—some, of the sixteenth century; others, after designs by Berrelin, who flourished at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

We have no doubt that this interesting Exhibition will be numerously and fashionably attended during the season; and, if the lessons it affords be properly received and applied, not without advantageous effect upon the taste of the country in decorative matters.

STATUETTE OF COUNT D'ORSAY.—M. Gardie has just completed a very clever statuette of the late elegant and accomplished Count D'Orsay, which he purposes publishing shortly. It represents the Count full length, in fashionable evening attire, one hand lightly resting on a cane. The likeness both of feature and character of the original are such as will at once satisfy his most intimate associates.

PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD. BY VANDYCK.—A very interesting portrait of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, which bears ample and internal evidence of being by the hand of Vandyck, is at present on view at Mr. Anthony's, in Duke-street, St. James's; to whom it has been intrusted by the owner, Mr. E. Andrews, of Guildford, for the purpose of cleaning and restoration. The gallant statesman is represented in full military costume of steel armour. The face wears a stern but manly expression; the various surfaces—steel, flesh, and drapery—are admirably truthful; and the whole treatment masterly in the extreme.

MUSIC.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONCERT.—At the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday, Mr. Brinley Richards, the clever composer and accomplished pianist, gave the first of his annual series of concerts of classical and modern pianoforte music. A numerous and fashionable auditory assembled on this occasion, to acknowledge the abilities of Mr. Richards, who took the pianoforte part in Beethoven's trio in C minor in admirable style. He also performed in selections from Mendelssohn, Moscheles, Stephen Heller, and Sterndale Bennett, in a manner to prove that he was equally versed in all schools of execution. Of his own works he was rather sparing in his programme, confining himself to the solo in which he has treated with much tact—the Russian air, “Ojus anima,” and to the “Reine Blanche”—a digital display of no ordinary difficulty. Mr. Richards was assisted by M. Killet, Sainton, and Lucas, in the instrumental pieces; and by Miss Dolby, Miss Freeman and Mr. Benson in the vocal gleamings: Mr. Walter Macfarren officiating as accompanist. A graceful ballad, by Mr. Henry Smart, “Oh! do not chide me,” sung by Miss Dolby; and Hailton's charming melody, “Song should breathe of scents and flowers,” given by Mr. Benson, must be cited as undeniable evidence of the imaginative powers of our native composers; and the name of Miss Freeman, as one of the many vocalists of the day, must not pass unrecorded.

MUSICAL DOINGS.

The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place last Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Osborne.

Haydn's “Creation” was performed on Monday by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter-hall, under the direction of Mr. Surman, for whose especial benefit the oratorio was given. Dr. Elvey's cantata was also executed. The vocalists were the Misses Birch, Stewart, M. Wells; Messrs. Lockey, Lawler, and Phillips.

Mrs. W. Dixon gave a concert at the Music-hall, Store-street, last Monday; aided by Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Thornton, Mrs. John Lee, Messrs. J. Edney, Gadsby, F. Bodda, J. Ward, and Dando.

Middle, Gabrielle Delamotte, a pianiste of Continental repute, gave a morning concert on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, at which she performed pieces by Thalberg, Prudent, Beethoven, Mendelssohn; with Viextemps and Patti as allies in the instrumental selections.

Mr. Henry Blagrove gave one of his interesting violin soirées on Wednesday, at the Mortimer-street Rooms.

The Sacred Harmonic Society repeated Haydn's “Creation” last night, at Exeter-hall, under Costa's baton; with Madame Clara Novello, Gardoni, and Formes as principal vocalists.

Middle, Graever, the pianiste, performed (for the last time in this country) at a soirée given by Mr. Ella (the director of the Musical Union), on Wednesday. Middle, Graever is a most accomplished pianiste in all schools.

Next week there will be divers musical attractions. On Monday will be Madame Puzzi's morning concert, and the sixth Philharmonic Concert. On Tuesday, the fifth meeting of the Musical Union; and a concert at the Eyre Arms, in aid of the Portland Town Charitable Institutions. On Wednesday will be Mrs. Anderson's annual grand morning concert, at the Royal Italian Opera; and on Friday, the concert of Miss Kossas and Herr Kuhe.

Mr. Albert Schloss has announced his annual musical festival at Exeter-hall, which will take place on Monday, the 6th of June. Among the vocalists we perceive the names of Anna Zerr, Gardoni, Staudigl, and Pischek; and among the instrumentalists those of Miss Arabella Goddard, Viextemps, Romberg, and Bottesini. A programme which contains the names of such eminent artists cannot fail to be attractive.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's “William Tell” was announced to be repeated on Saturday night; but, owing to the illness of Ronconi, the opera was changed to Auber's “Masaniello.”

On Monday, which was given for the last subscription night of August 27th, Meyerbeer's “Roberto il Diavolo” was revived. Madame Julienne making her first appearance this season as Alice. The cast was the same as last year—namely, Madame Castellani, the Princess; Tamberlik, Roberto; Formes, Bertram; and Stigelli, Rumboldo.

On Tuesday “William Tell” was repeated. Tamberlik was in magnificent voice, and was finely supported by Madame Castellani and Ronconi. M. Zelger, the Belgian basso, made his first appearance, after an absence of two seasons, in the character of Walter, in which he made a favourable impression.

For the extra night on Thursday, Donizetti's “Lucresia Borgia” and the cavern act of “Roberto” were the entertainments; thus bringing into play the talent of Grisi, Madame Julienne, Middle, Didié, Mario, Tamberlik, Ronconi, and Formes.

Berlioz's “Benvenuto Cellini” is in active preparation, under the superintendence of the gifted composer.

LYCEUM.—A spirited version of “Les Avocats,” under the title of the “Lawyers,” in three acts, by Slingsby Laurence, has been placed on these boards, and though, as we understand, produced in great haste, is perfectly successful. The part of the young barrister seeking his first brief, *Quality Court, Esq.*, is performed by Mr. C. Mathews, who hits off the character admirably. We doubt, however, if it will restore the fallen fortunes of this house.

BAL-MASQUE AT CREMORNE.—As a wind-up to the pleasures of the Derby Day (Wednesday), a grand Bal-Masqué was given at Cremorne-gardens, which was brilliantly attended. The illumination, decorative devices, and music were alike appropriate; and the Hungarian band, in addition to M. Bosio's orchestra, discoursed their lively strains until bright morning.

BAL MASQUE AT VAUXHALL.—The fine weather drew an unusually large number of masquers on Wednesday evening to the ball with which the “Derby day” is annually wound up and the season inaugurated at Vauxhall. The masks and dresses were very gay, the illuminations brilliant, and the routine of amusements highly delightful.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the news from Turkey, in reference to the Holy Places, is unsatisfactory, and that we have received rather unfavourable advices from the East, in reference to Burmah, the market for Consols has been very steady this week, and a full average money business has been transacted at firm quotations. There has been an active demand for money, but its extreme abundance has prevented any advance in the general rates of discount. We may observe, however, that some of the houses have increased their allowance upon money on “call,” to 2½ per cent, or ½ per cent above the previous rate.

The Chancellor's scheme for the conversion of a portion of the National Debt continues to make very little progress, the amount subscribed for up to this time being under two millions sterling. It may be that the long period allowed to parties holding Consols or Reduced Three per Cent Stock, to signify their wish to convert, has prevented the display of eagerness; but it is clear, according to the express terms of the Act, that the holders of South Sea Annuities are placing themselves in a false position, because they must understand that the conversion of their portion of the Debt is compulsory; consequently, they are liable to be paid off at par without further notice. All holders of South Sea Annuities and Bank Annuities must give their assent prior to the 3rd of June. The South Sea Company are allowed till the 1st of July to give in their assent. These securities represent about ten millions of capital; and assuming that only a moiety of the proprietors fall in with Mr. Gladstone's views, the remainder will unquestionably be paid off—in other words, they will receive £100, and perhaps, be compelled to purchase Consols at £102. Holders of Consols are allowed until Oct. 10 to come in and voluntarily accept of new stock. We have already commented upon the impolicy of making money too cheap; and Mr. Gladstone has now discovered that he has made a great mistake in reducing the interest upon the Unfunded Debt to 4½ per cent. Still, he appears determined to carry his point, as the June Bills will only bear that amount of interest. No doubt, the holders of South Sea Securities may be easily dealt with; but what is to be done with the eighteen millions sterling—the amount represented by the Exchequer Bills? In the present week these securities have marked 3s. discount to 1s. premium; it may, therefore, follow, even though the Bank may afford great assistance, that a large portion of the bills now out will be paid into the Exchequer for duties.

On Monday, Bank Stock was done at 229; Three per Cent Reduced marked 100 to 99½; 1½ per Cent Consols, 100½; Three-and-a-quarter per Cent New, 102½; Long Annuities, ending January, 1880, 5 15-16; India Stock was 263; India Bonds sold at 29; South Sea Old Annuities, 99½; Ditto New, 100½; Exchequer Bills, par to 2s. dis.; and Consols for Account, 100½. The market, on Tuesday, was steady, without much alteration in prices. On Wednesday, Consols touched 100½, both for Money and Time. The dealings, on Thursday, were less extensive, and prices ruled the turn lower. The Three per Cent was 100½, for transfer, and 100½ for the Account. The New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent sold at 102½. Exchequer Bills were 2s. discount to 1s. premium. East India Stock was 262 to 263; and Bank Stock, 229 to 230.

We have had only a limited business doing in Foreign Bonds; nevertheless, the quotations have been fairly supported. Brazilian Five per Cent have marked 100½; the Four-and-a-half per Cent, 101; Ecuador, 63; Greek, 93 to 10; Mexican Three per Cent, 26½; Peruvian, Deferred, 63 to 63½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 40½; Ditto, ex all over due coupons, 30½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 99; Spanish Three per Cent, 49½; Ditto New, Deferred, 24½ to 25½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 98½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 95½ to 96; the Four per Cent, 96½ to 97; Swedish Loan, 1½ to 1½ discount.

The demand for Miscellaneous Shares has continued inactive. Australasia Bank Shares have been 67½; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1 pm.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 3½; South Australian, 51; Union of Australia, 78; Union of London, 18½; Australian Agricultural, 77½; British American Land, 71; Crystal Palace, 6½; Ditto of France, 2½; London Dock, 129; North British Australian, 1½, ex new; 1 each River Land and Mineral, 9½; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½; South Australian Land, 45; Van Diemen's Land, 10½; Victoria Dock, 74; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Vauxhall, 24½; Albion Insurance Company, 90; Atlas, 22; County, 121; Crown, 17½; General, 53; Globe, 150½; Guardian, 61½; Imperial Life, 19½; Indemnity Main, 60½; Law Life, 50; London Fire, 30; Marine, 26; Pelican, 45; Provident, 41; Royal Exchange, 236; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½; East London Waterworks, 125½; Grand Junction, 72½; Kent, 44½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 114; Assam Tea, 10½; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 102½; Do., Six per Cent Do., 116½; General Screw Steam Navigation, 12½; General Steam, 31½; Hudson's Bay, 22½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 82½; Ditto New, 41½; Royal Mail Steam, 78½; Reversionary Interest, 106.

The shipments of bullion to the Continent have been extensive. The arrivals have amounted to 270,000 dollars from New York, £230,000 from Australia; and £10,000 from other quarters.

The dealings in the Railway Share-market have been very moderate, although the traffic receipts continue good. In the general quotations no material change has taken place. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 2½; Caledonian, 70; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; East Anglian, 6; Eastern Counties, 13½; East Lancashire, 74; Great Northern Stock, 89; Ditto A Stock, 53½; Ditto B Stock, 135½; Great Western, 90½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70½; Leeds Northern, 162½; London and Blackwall, 61; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 117½ ex new; Ditto, Fifths, 14½; ex New; London and South Western, 89½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23½; Midland, 74½; Newmarket (Bury Extension), 37½; North British, 32½; North Staffordshire, 13; Shropshire Union, 31½; South-Eastern, 75; Vale of North, 15; Waterford and Kilkenny, 10; Waterford and Limerick, 34; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 71½; Ditto, Extensions, 19; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 9½; York and North Midland, 69½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 151; Lowestoft, Four per Cent, 99; Midland Bradford, 108.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, N. 2, 4½; Caledonian, £10, 109; East Anglian, Six per Cent, 4; Eastern Counties, Six per Cent Stock, 14½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 131; Ditto, Redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 113; Do., Four-and-a-half per Cent Scrip, 5½; Great Western, Irredeemable, Four per Cent, 104; Midland, Preference, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 61; North British, 116; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 143; South-Eastern, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 112½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 105; Ditto, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Charleroi and Equeulines, 14½; Grand Junction of France, 11½; Luxembourg, 4½; Namur and Liege, with interest, 7½; Northern of

France, 35½; Ditto, £20 Bonds, 14½; Paris and Lyons, 26½; Paris and Rouen, 43½; Paris and Strasbourg, 36½ ex div. Royal Swedish, 1½ ex div.; Sambre and Meuse, 9 Western of France, 20½.

Mining Shares have sold slowly. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 24; Ave Maria, 4; Imperial Brazilian, 5½; Colonial Gold, 2½; Copiapo, 9½ to 10; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 3½; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 3½; Mariquita, 4; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Rhyney Iron, 27½; Santiago de Cuba, 6½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, consisting of 17 land cargoes, have been on a very moderate scale. For most kinds the demand has ruled steady, and good clearances have been effected at full prices. A fair average business has been transacted in foreign wheats, at previous currencies. English barley has moved off freely, at extreme rates; but low and inferior foreign has met a dull inquiry. No change in the value of malt. Oats and flour have sold slowly, at barely last week's quotations. Beans and peas, the supplies of which have continued limited, have sold readily, at full currencies.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 1. 37s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 37s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 37s. to 50s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 28½; distilling ditto, 28s. to 28½; mashing, 28s. to 28½; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 54s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 53s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 58s.; Newcastle, 61s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 18s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 21s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 17s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, new, 31s. to 36s.; ditto, old, 30s. to 34s.; grey peas, 30s. to 35s.; mangel, 33s. to 35s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s. to 44s.; Suffolk, 32s. to 33s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lb. Foreign: American, 20s. to 25s. per barrel; French flour, 34s. to 35s. per sack.

Seed Market.—Linnseed is very dull in sale, at drooping prices. Cakes are offering on easier terms. All other articles command very little attention.

Linnseed.—English, sowing, 54s. to 58s.; Baltic, crushing, 43s. to 46s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 48s.; hempsed, 54s. to 41s. per quarter; Corsican, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s. and tares, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s. 11d.; barley, 20s. 11d.; oats, 19s. 1d.; rye, 35s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 6d.; peas, 32s. 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 41s. 5d.; barley, 31s. 5d.; oats, 18s. 11d.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, 35s. 2d.; peas, 32s. 11d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The stock in London is now 45,000 cwt., against 42,000 cwt. in 1851. Importers are very firm, and about an average business is doing, at very full prices. Common sound Congou cannot be purchased under 11½ to 1s. per lb.

Sugar.—Although the supplies of raw sugar brought to public sale this week have been by no means extensive, the bidings have ruled less active, and prices have given way 6d. per cwt. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at 38s. 6d. to 39s.; mild, to good, 36s. to 38s.; fine yellow St. Lucia, 38s. to 39s.; good to fine yellow crystallized Demerara, 38s. to 39s.; fine yellow Mauritius, 38s. to 39s.; grocery yellow, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; mild, white, 41s. to 41s. 6d.; low to good white Demerara, 38s. to 39s.; fine-grained white, 43s. 6d.; good grocery yellow, 37s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods steady, at 47s. for brown lump, and 47s. 6d. to 50s. for low to fine grocery. The total clearances to the 21st inst. were 2,291,316 cwt., against 2,323,383 ditto in 1852.

Coffee.—Our market is firmer, and the quotations are well supported. Good ord. native Ceylon has changed hands at 47s. to 48s. per cwt.

Cocoa.—This article is flat, and prices are not supported.

Rice.—The amount of business doing is limited; nevertheless, late rates are demanded by the importers.

Butter.—Both currents and reimports are in request, and quite as dear as last week.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in moderate request, at about stationary prices. Foreign has advanced 4s. 6d. per cwt.; but English parcels are lower to purchase. Fine weekly Dorset, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; Devon, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Bacon has risen 2s. per cwt.—7½s. having been paid for Waterford sizeable. Lard is quite as dear as last week. In other kinds of provisions, very little doing.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 47s. 3d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. Town, 46s. 1d. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 8d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Linnseed oil is selling at £27 15s. per ton on the spot; and £28 10s. for the last three months. In other oils only a moderate business is doing.

Spirits.—First India rum is in very moderate request, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; Lowlands, 1s. 6d.; and Havanna, 1s. 9d. per gallon proof. There is no doing in brandy, the prices of which have an upward tendency. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1851, have taken place at 7s. 1d. to 7s. 3d.; 1850, ditto, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 5d.; 1849, ditto, 7s. 5d. to 7s. 7d.; older, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d.; and low to middling, 6s. to 6s. 8d. per gallon. Gene and British-made spirits are selling on former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade rather dull.

Cattle.—Rate's West Hartley, 16s.; Chester Main, 15s. 3d.; Hasling's Hartley, 16s. 6d.; Hoyle's, 16s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 16s.; Wylm, 16s.; Hedley, 16s.; Stewarts, 17s. 6d.; Cassop, 17s. 6d.; Hartfieldpool, 17s. 6d.; Twa, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds of hops is rather active, and prices have an upward tendency. Mid and East Kent pockets, 150s. to 165s.; Woud of Kent, 115s. to 125s.; Sussex pockets, 115s. to 125s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing slowly, but no change has taken place in prices. Privately, the demand is very inactive.

Patent.—The supplies on offer are very moderate, and of inferior quality. Only a limited business is doing, at prices varying from 6s. to 17s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The beef trade has ruled dull, and prices have given way 2d. per 8 lbs. Sheep, lambs, calves, and pigs—the supplies of which have been seasonably good—have sold steadily at full quotations.

Beef. From 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.; to sink the scale.

Newgate and Litchfield.—Each kind of meat has been in fair average supply and steady inquiry, at previous rates.

Beef. From 2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass. ROBERT HEBBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 20.

17th Light Dragoons: Cornet P. Musgrave to be Lieut., vice Tollemache; Cornet A. F. S. Jerningham to be Cornet, vice Musgrave.

5th Foot: Captain J. Macdonald to be Captain, vice Massey; First Lieut. A. W. Palmer to be Lieut., vice Macdonald; Second Lieut. W. Leach to be First Lieut., vice Palmer. 34th Light Dragoons: Captain J. P. Dorch to be Captain, vice Holden; Ensign G. C. D. Dicks to be Lieut., vice Dorch; Ensign T. B. Wardlaw to be Ensign, vice Dicks. 42nd: Lieut. Major T. Tulloch to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. Fraser; Lieut. J. W. Wedderburn to be Captain, vice Tulloch; Ensign W. C. Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Wedderburn; Ensign J. G. Cunniff to be Lieutenant, vice Menzies; Ensign J. P. A. Halkett, Bart., to be Ensign, vice Campbell; Ensign M. Ainslie to be Ensign, vice Fletcher. 53th: G. J. H. Tocher to be Ensign, vice Wardlaw; J. F. Hickie to be Ensign, vice Rogers. 101st: Ensign J. T. Rogers to be Ensign, vice Sir P. A. Halkett. 94th: Capt. W. J. Dorchell to be Captain, vice G. Dorchell. 95th: W. Hill to be Ensign.

3rd West India Regiment: Lieut. C. B. Davenney has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—C. A. Shill to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Fyfe.

BREVET.—Capt. J. Macdonald to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major J. Macdonald to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 20.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. R. P. Radcliffe to be Captain, vice Havelle; First Lieutenant J. E. Thring to be Second Captain, vice Radcliffe; Second Lieut. J. Lyons to be First Lieutenant, vice Thring.

Royal Engineer: Second Lieutenant, with temporary rank, to be Second Lieutenant, with permanent rank, viz.—C. W. Townsend, O. H. Stokes.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

R. WOOD, Commercial-plate, Greenwich, chescononger, porkman, and poulterer. J. and B. GREENWOOD, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners and stuff manufacturers.

BANKRUPTcies.

R. LOCKYER, Maidstone, Kent, licensed victualler; and plumber, painter, and glazier. J. T. WATSON, Chatham, gunner and chescononger. D. E. HEDDER, City-road, watch manufacturer and dealer in watches. J. ROBERTS, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, builder. E. CUNLIFFE, Goodshaw Fold, within Higher Booths, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner, manufacturer, and grocer.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

HANKRUPTcies.

W. HUTCHISON, Rieves-court, Linn-street, City, ship-broker. HANNAH and JOHN MATTHEW, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, coach wheelwrights. E. JONAS, Strand, woolen draper. R. LAMBELL, Eltham-place, Southwark, draper. J. P. THIRKELL, Canal-rook, Kent, farmer. F. HARTLESSON, Chelmsford, Essex, grocer. S. UNDERHILL, Wolverhampton, commission agent. J. W. WALNORTH, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, timber.

SCOTCH SUCCESSION.

J. PATERSON, Hawick, Roxburghshire, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

NO MORE GREY HAIR.—The COLUMBIAN INSTANTANEOUS HAIR-DYE is prepared only by **WINN AND ALBERT**, Court Hair-dressers, 24, Piccadilly, London. Sold in cases, at 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Private Hair-Dyeing

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

At the recent race meetings we have had opportunities of observing the newest Spring fashions, and have had the satisfaction of seeing our predictions of the last two months generally realised. The winter materials, which, on account of the unseasonable weather, had been retained in use, have now completely disappeared; and have been replaced by summer dresses. A preference is shown for taffetas, worn plain, except that the borders of the flounces, or volants, are ornamented with plaid Scotch patterns, of decided colour, or simply a band of a different colour from the dress woven into the silk, as is also the Scotch pattern. When the taffetas is quadrillé or chiné, the volants are bordered by a plain even band, also woven into the silk. Until lately, on the borders of the volants was placed a rather deep band of velvet, or narrow velvet ribbons; but this last trace of winter is no longer to be seen.

Barèges are made up like taffetas. Grenadines are much in favour for dinner dresses and for theatres. A variety of light muslins for dresses are being prepared for summer: the grounds are plain, and covered with small, lightly-worked patterns, embroidered; the borders of the volants having Plumetis and English embroidery.

For morning negligé dresses, Piqué quadrillé is used, with patterns rising from the bottom of the dress upwards, and smaller towards the top. Dresses are still made à Basques, with pagoda sleeves, more or less open, and often slit on the side, and tied with ribbons, similar to the trimming of the body or corsage. The jockeys have re-appeared, but we cannot predict their lasting. The volants are most frequently three in number. A great many pelisses are seen; but, be they ever so much covered with lace, and elaborately ornamented, they will be but very ugly garments. Nevertheless, a great many have been made, and they may be adapted for the country or evening wear.

Mantelets Echarpes, or Scarf Mantelets, are much preferred, and deserve to be so, as they give much grace to the tournure. The most elegant mantelets are made in plain tulle or lace: on which is placed, from the border to the top, lace, or velvet ribbons, of all heights; or lozenges of velvet, separate, or forming a line; then two volants of lace, much deeper or higher, the heads of which correspond with the velvet ornament of the mantelet: suitable for morning visiting dress.

Bonnets are worn very small, and in front the edge of the poke does not go beyond the *four de l'oeil* which ornaments the inside. They are generally made of open straw-work, trimmed with lace, blonde, and crape, ornamented with coloured taffetas ribbons and flowers, placed on the poke itself, very near the edge. The crown is round, and inclines far back, almost upon the neck of the wearer. Bonnets are also

made in horsehair, with some embroidery, and with volants of white lace from the front to the back. They are ornamented with flowers and foliage in crape; which is new, and has a charmingly light effect.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dinner and Evening Dress.—Dress of white muslin, small pattern, and having two petticoats, each finishing by a deep hem; the body orna-

mented with falling lace on the edge, and having a small "Valenciennes" on the head of the lace; three large bows or knots of wide ribbon on the front of the corsage, and one on the sleeves. The corsage à pointe. Head-dress of flowers, mounted on a ribbon, which confines the hair, combed back, and raised in the Marie Stuart style. Dress of plain taffetas, with volants, ornamented with a Scotch plaid pattern, woven into the stuff. Corsage à Basque, with jockeys; and trimming on the front, sleeves, and basques.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT at Hungerford Suspension-bridge is, at present, one of the novel sights of the metropolis. Two miniature suns—one in each tower—converge their intense rays on the centre of the bridge, and effectually illuminate the whole of the intervening space, feebly lighted in general by about 100 gas-lamps. The lights remain in continuous operation from nine o'clock p.m. till past midnight. It is said that the light is most economically produced; and that the electric force is applicable as a motive power, as a substitute for steam, and as a means of street illumination. Every shilling's worth of material used in Dr. Watson's batteries returns, it is said, half-a-crown in the shape of valuable pigments (which can be sold pure and unadulterated at a lower price than the adulterated articles in the market), bleaching powder, and other commercial products readily saleable. The various other uses to which this new power can be made subservient embrace the desulphurisation of coke (of which about £600,000 worth is consumed yearly by railway companies alone), telegraphing, electrotyping, smelting, and the manufacture of steel.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE Dioramic Picture of the present season (which commenced on Whit-Monday) represents the Bay and Ports of Chusan, modelled from drawings made on the spot by Lieutenant White, R.M. The hills at the back of the town, stretching away into the extreme distance, are a masterpiece of scenic delusion. The effect is greatly heightened by the shipping in the bay. Lieutenant White, in his journal, dated April, 1842, says:—"No place in the world can present to the lover of beautiful scenery a greater treat than the bay and harbour of Chusan, formed as it is by numerous picturesque islands, whose rugged mountains tower to the clouds in every variety of form, tint, and distance, completely land-locking the harbour, in which is to be seen every description of vessel, from the tiny cam-pan to the junk of 800 tons, and these of every build and rig." At dusk the feast of lanterns is seen celebrating in the town and bay. A pyrotechnic attack is then made upon the British fleet, which forthwith blows away upon the Chinese fire-rafts and junks. The Chinese fire-ships explode, and a splendid tableau is produced. The Gardens are fairly attended by holiday-seekers.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.



"CHUSAN," AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.



LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.]

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853.

[GRATIS.]

Fine Arts.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

WE briefly noticed, in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the opening of the annual Exhibition of the Works of Living French Artists. We now resume our account of the principal and most striking pictures.

Passing, as one is apt to do on first entering this Exhibition, through the first small room into the much larger one that succeeds it, one of the first things that catches the eye—producing, certainly, no pleasant effect—is a very large painting by Matout, intended for the decoration of the great amphitheatre of the Ecole de Médecine. There it will be appropriate enough; but really the public might have been spared its view. The subject is “Ambrose Paré applying Ligatures after an Amputation.” Actual cautery was previously used. The scene passes on a battle-field, at the siege of Danvilliers: in the background are smoke and slaughter; on a fragment of a parapet a wounded gentleman has just had his leg amputated above the knee; a leech approaches, offering a red hot iron, which Paré rejects, exhibiting a bunch of ligatures, and confining the artery with forceps. In the foreground, a surgeon is probing a wound in the side of another patient. The amputated leg lies upon the ground. The expression of the faces of the sufferers is painful to contemplate, and the accessories most repulsive. Whatever its artistic merit, which is considerable, the jury would have shown discretion in preserving the public from its view. It is by no means the only instance of bad taste in selection of subjects, and it has the excuse which certain other disgusting pictures in the gallery have not, that it is painted for a special purpose, and will be quite appropriate within the walls of the medical school. The incident is striking, and interesting to humanity; the tortures of cauterisation being, from that day forward, spared in all the numerous surgical cases in which they had previously been inflicted. In his “Apology and Travels” (1552), Ambrose Paré relates the story in his usual quaint style, telling how “he attended the patient, and God cured him, and how the gentleman at last went joyfully home with a wooden leg, greatly contented not to have been miserably burned to stanch the blood.”

Although, as we have already remarked, the most distinguished French painters of the day have contributed nothing to this Exhibition, we yet find in the catalogue not a few familiar names, those of artists of great ability. Eugène Delacroix, Philipptiaux, Alfred De Dreux, Dubufe, Winterhalter, Rigo, Muller, Biard (we name them as they occur to us, and without reference to their respective degrees of talent), are names that give promise of good pictures, a promise kept in the case of most of them. To begin, we may take Delacroix, who has three pictures—the largest number any one artist is allowed to exhibit. One records an incident subsequent to the martyrdom of St. Stephen. After his lapidation, disciples and pious women came and fetched his body for burial. The subject is treated with judgment, the more painful details being kept out of

sight as much as is consistent with truth to nature. A second picture represents the moment when, after the walk at Emmaus, the disciples recognise our Saviour as he breaks bread and blesses it. The third, a small painting, very vigorous and truthful, represents the carrying off of a young girl from a shore of the Mediterranean, by African pirates. Dubufe has a portrait which certainly no one will miss looking at, both on account of the merit of the painting and of the interest attaching to the very pretty woman depicted. We need hardly say that it is the Empress Eugénie. Although many prints of her have been published, this is the first opportunity the public has had of seeing her painted the size of life, by a first-rate artist to whom she

has given abundant opportunity to study her countenance. She is represented standing, in a dark dress, richly embroidered, her neck and wrists adorned with strings of beautiful pearls tastefully arranged. Good taste is, in fact, the great characteristic of the picture, out of which the Empress looks, nearly, but not quite, full at the spectator. The intelligent and fascinating expression of her beautiful blue eyes is admirably rendered, and the graceful oval lines of her countenance carefully preserved. Her eyes are very peculiar. They are prominent—not unpleasantly protruding, but set, so to say, forward in the head, so that no shadow falls upon the lids. Her beautifully-pencilled eyebrows are of a rare form; prolonged at the inner extremities, they would form one

curve across the forehead. Her hair, we fear it must be admitted, is of a reddish tint, but by no means red, nor, to our thinking, at all of an ugly colour. It much resembles those red auburns one often sees in pictures by the Venetian masters. After admiring the Empress, who is certainly a very lovely and amiable-looking person, it is natural to step past the few intervening pictures to the place where hangs her consort, a far less successful picture by Lépaule, a painter of some reputation, but who has certainly not flattered his Imperial Majesty. Napoleon III. is, as might be expected, again and again repeated in the Exhibition. Two equestrian portraits of him (one by Alfred de Dreux, the other by Lansac) hang almost side by side. They are neither of them good likenesses. In both he is taking off his hat to the persons who look at the picture, apparently. This is a stupid fashion the painters have got into, of representing him hat in hand, whilst they neglect to give a pretext by the introduction of troops saluting, or of something equivalent. Then we have several episodes of his recent life; his visit to the School of St. Cyr; pupils practising with artillery in his presence; and then during his excursion in the district of La Sologne, where he rambled about in plain clothes, with only a few equally plainly-dressed gentlemen, visiting the villages and examining with his own eyes the state of the country and the improvements in progress or prospect. The best of the episodes by a great deal—although we do not there see him, but only the huge war-steamer that conveys him—is a marine by Morel Fatio (his only picture in this Exhibition), representing the Prince President passing from Marseilles to Toulon, in August, 1852, amidst ships, saluting. It is a light and pretty picture, the water beautifully transparent—some say a shade too blue, but I think I have seen it as much so in the Mediterranean in August. M. Morel Fatio is a painter of high merit. Like him, Winterhalter exhibits but one picture, “Florinda,” the subject taken from one of Deschamps' poems on “Rodrigo, the Last of the Goths.” It is really a charming thing; a group of lovely women, semi-nude, their tresses unbound and floating. The lights are admirably distributed, and the whole effect artistical and very pleasing. M. Winterhalter well sustains his reputation as one of the best French painters of women. We must pass a very different opinion on Chassériau's “Tépidarium” (a hall in which the women of Pompeii were wont to rest and dry themselves on issuing from the bath). This painter is a native of Spanish America; he is a pupil of Ingres, and an imitator of Eugène Delacroix, but an imi-



“A CORNER IN SPAIN.”—PAINTED BY JOHN ABSOLON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tator at a distance. There is not a single pretty face or graceful attitude in the picture.

Historical pictures are numerous in this Exhibition; there is a good sprinkling of subjects taken from Scripture, and what are called *genre* pictures abound. These and the historical are the most interesting both to look at and describe. At some of the latter we will glance, taking them in the order they occur in the catalogue, where the artists are alphabetically arranged. Passing over a most unpleasant "Crucifixion of St. Peter" (that saint, it will be remembered, was crucified with his head downwards), and a very ugly "Dissolution of the Parliament of Paris by Louis XIV. in 1665" (one of the earliest acts of vigour of the *Grand Monarque*), the first pictures before which we are tempted to pause are by a very good artist, Bellangé, who paints military subjects. Here are three—all from the wars of the Empire. The largest and most remarkable is the charge of the cuirassiers on the great redoubt at the battle of Borodino, when Caulaincourt was killed. Montbrun had just been knocked over by a cannon-ball. Murat ordered Caulaincourt to take the redoubt in rear, whilst the light cavalry pursued an advantage they had obtained over the 26th division of Russian infantry. "You shall soon see me in the redoubt," said Caulaincourt, "either dead or alive." And, starting off at the head of his dragoons, he made a sudden wheel to the left, and entered the redoubt like a whirlwind. There a ball struck him; his conquest was his tomb. The moment of the charge is here represented. To the left, Eugène Beauharnais is seen advancing against the other side of the redoubt at the head of three divisions of infantry. The picture is very spirited, and gives a capital idea of the action. The two other pictures by this artist are smaller and less striking, but both are good, especially the one where "Victorious French Troops are Defiling after a Victory," apparently in one of the Italian campaigns, flushed with triumph, and bearing captured Austrian banners and other trophies. Under the name of Cermak, a Bohemian painter, I come to a picture recording a little-known and not very important episode of German history. It is entitled "The Old Age of Lomnicky." This Bohemian gentleman, poet to King Rodolph II., was stripped of his lands and honours for having taken part in the armed attempt of Bohemia to conquer its independence of Austria. Reduced to the utmost poverty, he was compelled, in his old age, to beg for a livelihood, and was used to sit upon the bridge at Prague, singing his own poetry and receiving alms. This is one of the most interesting pictures in the Exhibition—every face is so full of expression. There are several persons in the painting—some commiserating the unfortunate nobleman, some curiously gazing at him—but in all there is a remarkable intensity of look. The least natural face is that of an old patrician who is passing by, and who turns up his nose with an affectation of contempt that is, perhaps, rather exaggerated. But it is a picture that none can look at, we think, without pleasure and strong interest. Pierre Comte, an artist whom we do not remember to have met with before, and who certainly is not a celebrity, has two historical pictures of some merit and promise; one is "Admiral Coligny Wounded from a Window by the Assassin Maurevel," the other "The Council held before the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, by Catherine de Medicis, Charles IX., the Duke of Anjou (afterwards Henry III.), Albert de Gondi, and Three other Statesmen." There is spirit in the first picture. Coligny has just been hit in the arm whilst riding through the street; the blood is pouring out of his sleeve, he looks indignantly up at the house, whose door his attendants are forcing. The second picture seems to me an imitation of Delaroche's manner. The faces of Catherine and Charles IX. are very expressive. The Queen-Mother appears to be urging her son to the horrible deed, from which he still recoils. She has the true Medicis countenance—passion and crime in every one of its lines. Henry III. has his back turned to the spectator, but there is character in his figure, and in the small portion of his face of which a glimpse is obtained.

It is rather a long leap from the days of the bloody and bigoted Valois to those of Louis Philippe; but the catalogue bids us take it, and alight in the defile of the Bibans (Algeria), through which French troops are marching. It is one of a class of pictures of which there are several in this Exhibition; but Horace Vernet has rather spoiled us for anything that is not first-rate in this style. Moreover, the African campaigns have been quite overdone in the way of artistic commemoration. More paintings and engravings have been devoted to their small victories, cruel razzias, surprises of smalas, and captures of tents and umbrellas, than in England were ever given to the whole of our Peninsular War. M. Dauzats' "Bibans," however, has interest. It shows a very extraordinary defile, extremely narrow, and of prodigious height, on the summit of which are seen the shadowy figures of Bedouins in their white burnouses. Below, the troops are passing through the gully, for such it is, where one would think a few stones hurled from above would suffice to crush them. His feet resting on the backs of two of his comrades, a soldier is cutting, high up upon the rock, the words "French army," and the date. There is animation and ability in the picture. Here is another military piece, by Duvaux, a "Combat in a Wood near Paris, at Vélisy," between French and Prussian cavalry—the former commanded by Exalmans; and here, from the brush of M. Espinassy, is the "Battle of Austerlitz"—not an episode, as is usually given of large battles, but an attempt, and rather a successful one, to give a general idea of the action at one of its most important moments, when, Soult having carried the plateau of Pratze, the Emperor advanced at the head of the Imperial Guard, directing the operations of the 4th corps, and the Russian centre and reserve were driven pell-mell into the valley of Lithova. Military scenes, however, have but a limited class of admirers, and I pass over some others to get to a first-rate picture by Gallait, the Belgian artist—"The Last Moments of Count Egmont." After his condemnation to death by the Duke of Alba, the Count passed the night preceding his execution in an apartment of the house known as the Maison du Roi, in the great square at Brussels. The artist has selected the hour of daybreak. The Count, after a sleepless night, beholds from his window the preparations for his execution. He gazes on them sadly, but very calmly, like a brave man for whom death has no terrors. The Bishop of Ypres, his confessor, sits beside him, with tears upon his cheeks, and tries to turn his attention from the mournful sight. A second picture, "Tasso," by the same artist is also highly to be commended. I have rarely seen anything happier and more truly poetical than the effect of light. Into the darkened room a bright gleam breaks and falls upon the poet's hands. One feels as if it were a gleam of hope making its way into his saddened heart. Both pictures are sold, and their possessors are to be envied. Another Belgian, Hamman, exhibits "The Doge's Visit." The Doge Mocenigo, a great lover and patron of art, goes, accompanied by Titian, to pay a visit to Paul Veronese, who, with all his family, receives him at the entrance to his house. The colouring is good and the picture spirited, and surely a painter can hardly better employ his talent than in depicting incidents in the lives of his illustrious predecessors. The period of the pre-eminence of Venetian art is full of romantic associations, and rich in episodes and incidents admirably suited to the painter's purpose. And this is a fit place to remark that this year's Exhibition does credit to the research and literary acquirements of the French and Belgian artists, as well as to their judgment; for I do not remember to have seen at any former Exhibition here a better selection of subjects for historical pictures. With the exception of M. Matout's horrible amputating scene, and one or two others, at which I will presently glance, the subjects chosen are generally pleasing, interesting, and remarkable for freshness and novelty. The subject of Hesse's very good picture of the "Two Foscari" is not extremely new; but it is very interesting. Its richness of colouring is remarkable; and, although this remark may

seem hypercritical, that very richness and vividness seems in some way to impair the interest of the picture, by distracting the eye from the expression of the faces. It is the interview of Jacques Foscari (on the eve of his exile to Candia) with his wife, children, and parents. Holding out his hands, dislocated by the torture, he implores his father to solicit some diminution of his punishment. But the old Doge has the courage to refuse, and to exhort his son to submit to his doom, and obey the republic without a murmur. There is much expression in the faces in this picture. "Antigone, in spite of King Creon's prohibition, goes to bury her brother Polynices," such is the title of a very good and artist-like picture by Jobbé-Duval, a pupil of Paul Delaroche. It is a night scene, star-lit; Antigone advances stealthily and listening, as if dreading pursuit. The painter has given her a fine expressive countenance. But, in point of beauty, the most lovely face, perhaps, in the entire Exhibition, is that of Cleopatra, in a picture by Picou, another of Delaroche's pupils. The Egyptian Queen is exercising her seductions on Octavius Caesar, and is by him disdained. His disdain certainly reflects infinite credit upon his virtue, if Cleopatra was half as beautiful as M. Picou has made her. The loveliest of faces, the most perfect of forms. She is nearly nude, but decently so; and the whole effect of the picture is very attractive. Octavius has a calm, cold, intellectual expression of countenance—such as well suits the stoic who could resist such a siren.

Ligo, a good artist, has but one picture this year, "the Assault and Capture of Zaatcha (Algeria)." The Zouaves are hard at work, and falling fast under the Bedouin bullets. It is a good enough picture; and the view over the town, on whose terraces the Arabs are posted with their long guns, is rather striking; but we have already adverted to the very moderate degree of interest possessed by pictures of this class, at least for foreigners. But what can I say to M. Charles Ronot's "Napoleon and the Fellahs: an Episode of the Egyptian Campaign"? Such a ruffian as he has made of the Emperor—a real caricature, with a short face, and a hat pressed down over his eyes. The same artist gratifies the public with a portrait of himself; and on beholding his very unintellectual features, few perhaps will wonder at his deficiency of talent. But, as we said before, there are people who will be artists, and persist in exposing themselves. A picture to be noticed, notwithstanding its very painful and unpleasant subject, is the execution of the French Queen Brunehaut, who, for conjugal infidelity, was tied to a wild horse's tail, which was then driven forth. One man is restraining the horse, another adjusting the rope, which is already tied round the unhappy woman's ancles, chafing the delicate skin till the blood is near flowing, and round the root of the horse's tail—whence, if such was really the way it was fastened, it seems to me it would have been extremely likely to slip off. The horse is a fierce and powerful beast, furious at this unaccustomed treatment, and plunging and neighing for release. Another moment, and that fair and graceful form, nurtured in down, will be trailed and dashed over rock and pebble. And oh! the ashy paleness and frantic expression of the woman's face and eyes, as she clutches the earth with her hands, as though any force of hers could restrain the terrible coursers. It is a sort of picture one cannot help looking at, but the interest it inspires is of an extremely painful kind.

And, since we are on disagreeable subjects, we may say a word of Verrier's "Scene of Modern Jacquerie," suggested by extracts from the *Moniteur* of the 11th and 12th December, 1851, describing the excesses of insurgent peasants in the provinces. The authorities and clergy are being ill-treated, and the wife of a sub-prefect grossly insulted. The French are not generally given to illustrate their own revolutionary excesses. With the exception of Duplessis's "Bertaux," a series of small engravings, there is scarcely any pictorial record of the horrors of the first revolution; and perhaps it would be as well to continue the same system of abstinence with respect to excesses so recent that the bad blood they occasioned is still far from forgotten.

Here is a pretty thing by Vinchon—"Three Christian Martyrs"—young girls of Thessalonica, awaiting the doom awarded them by a barbarous edict of Diocletian. They are to be burned alive, and their executioners are entering their prison to fetch them. They are resigned to death, and faith and hope beam in their countenances; but yet, it is hard to die so young, and by so cruel a torture; and no wonder that in the face of the youngest there is more terror and less of ecstatic calm than in those of her elder sisters. It is a sweet group.

Ziegler has a picture of the "Signing of the Peace of Amiens—Joseph Bonaparte, Lord Cornwallis, and the Spanish and Dutch Ambassadors." Bonaparte and the English Ambassador are holding each other's hands, and in the background a red-coated English officer is hugging and kissing a Frenchman—a most improbable incident, considering the dislike Englishmen generally entertain at that mode of salutation between men.

We have noticed most of the historical pictures that struck us as possessing particular interest, but I dare say some have escaped me, for twelve hundred pictures, distributed through eight or ten rooms, are not to be got through very thoroughly in a couple of days. At the Louvre, where one long gallery received all, there was much less chance of overlooking good things. Altogether, and independently of its rather inconvenient situation, the *Garde Meuble* is not very well adapted to an exhibition of this kind. The light is pretty good upon the whole; although it is difficult, owing to the smallness of some of the apartments, to get far enough from the large pictures placed high up. The general appearance of the suite is very pretty, baskets of beautiful flowers being distributed where there is convenient room for them, and the whole place looking gay and pretty. The entrance is at once from the street, and there are no stairs to ascend. Persons who wish a quiet view may go in from eight till ten in the morning, by payment of a franc, as long as the Exhibition lasts, which will be till the 15th July. One small room, a sort of ante-chamber between two others, but having an excellent light, is set aside entirely for fruit and flower-pieces, which fill it. It might have been thought that such an arrangement would be monotonous and undesirable, but the effect is extremely pretty. There are some excellent fruit and flower-pieces—the French are very clever in this style—but such pictures, however charming to look at, have little interest in description. There is one picture in this room, however, which will well bear describing. It is one of the comical fancies of an esteemed artist and humourist whose productions have sometimes been displayed upon the walls of the Trafalgar-square gallery. M. Biard has the largest picture in the flower-room, and a very odd, original thing it is, at which everybody looks, laughs, and is pleased. "Gulliver in the Island of the Giants: Studies after Nature, and through a Microscope, made in the vicinity of Fontainebleau." Thus does the catalogue describe it. Amidst gigantic corn, poppies as big as salad bowls, beetles and insects as large as himself, and all manner of exaggerated flowers—exaggerated in size, but perfectly true to nature in all other respects—little Gulliver, in the costume of that period, is wearily endeavouring to escape the pursuit of the Brobdingnagian farmer, whose huge face and hand appear in the oddest manner possible, in the top corner of the picture. Gulliver is shouting with terror; and the farmer, with finger and thumb in the air, seems to hesitate to touch him, lest the little animal should bite or sting. The effect of the picture is most ludicrous, and at the same time very pretty, but it must be seen for the comicality of the thing to be fully appreciated. The same artist has another droll picture in the Exhibition, which we may mention in a future article, with the class (*genre*) to which it belongs. For the present we must conclude.

The money derived from the admissions, sale of catalogues, &c., is to be applied to the purchase of some of the best pictures in the Exhibition. A very considerable number are marked in the catalogue as having been painted to order, or since purchased, for the Emperor, Minister of State, and Prefect of the Seine.

A CORNER IN SPAIN.

BY J. ABSOLON.

We have already mentioned, in terms of praise, this very clever production, forming part of the Exhibition of the New Society of Water Colours; and we have great pleasure in now engraving it. The subject-matter is simple, but full of quiet interest. The artist also has displayed a shrewd knowledge of character in his treatment of it. The scene, as is indicated by the title, is the corner of a street in a Spanish town; a swarthy young man is making ardent professions of love to a black-eyed damsel, professions so flattering that she hesitates to believe them all; and yet, whilst her hand hanging listlessly within his grasp, leads us to guess that she is not convinced by his arguments, the attentive expression of her face shows that she does not lend an unwilling ear to them. The national character, as well as the individual expression, is admirably realised in these two figures; the various details nicely executed, and the colouring throughout is rich and harmonious.

Literature.

SAM SLICK'S WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES; or, What he Said, Did, or Invented. Two Volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

The penultimate period on the last page gives an impartial critique upon this work; for "Well (says Eldad to the author) you are the man for my money after all. You talk the most sense and the most nonsense of any person I ever see. You play with the galls, take rises out of the men, tell stories by the hour, and seem made on purpose for rollickin'." In these remarks we entirely agree, only putting in our caveat that there is far less nonsense in the composition than superficial folks might fancy from its frequently burlesque and humourously exaggerated tone. Sam Slick is no fool; but, on the contrary, full of "wise saws," and in the soft sawdier line of "modern instances" beats all contemporary natur holler.

We presume we must have had a presentiment of this kind, when, ten years ago, in the youthful No. 63 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (July, 1843), we presented an engraved portrait of Judge Haliburton, and spoke in eulogistic terms of his sagacious views of human nature, and the overflowing humour with which he delineated them. We also characterised the hearty mellow spirit and shrewd caustic properties which he exhibited; his quiet truth and force, his fanciful comparisons and piquant satire: all which qualities are so fully exhibited in his new production, that every syllable of our praise may with equal justice be transferred to it.

Mr. Haliburton, though so admirable a limner of the peculiarities of the Yankee and British colonial characters—or, as he designates them, Uncle Sams and Blue Noses—is himself of Scottish origin. He descends from the ancient Border family of the Haliburtons, whose seat he explored in his former visit to the mother country; and, we believe, traced his family pedigree as succinctly as if he had been born and brought up on the banks and braes of bonny Tweed.

Our distinguished home family of Burtons, architects, are of the same race, and dropt the *Itali* in order to render the name more pronouncably English. But this by the way; and to illustrate the literary fame of the Burtons and Haliburtons, who, though chiefly divines and philosophical writers, did furnish the type for the "Anatomy of Melancholy" above two hundred years ago, and has now supplied us with a Medicine for Melancholy in the laughable lucubrations of the "Clock-maker," whose pleasant *fiat mistura* it is our agreeable duty to describe.

The covers are adorned with the golden letters S. S., standing for "Sam Slick," and once worn out in the service of Huntingdon, the founder of a sect, and, as applied by him, meaning no less than "Sinner Saved," which is the preferable collar of esses, who shall decide? We shall only suggest that as an honour to both his native and adopted countries, Mr. Haliburton is well entitled to wear it.

An introductory letter, addressed to Alexander Haliburton, Esq., opens the design thus:—

My Dear Squire,—Since I parted with you I have led a sort of wanderin', ramblin' life, browsin' here to-day, and there to-morrow, amusin' myself arter my old way, studyin' human natur', gettin' a wrinkle on the horn myself for some that I gave others, and doin' a little bit of business by the way to pay charges, and cover the ribs of my bank book; not to say that I need it much either, for habit has more to do with business now with me than necessity. The bread of idleness in a general way is apt to be stale, and sometimes I consait it is a little grain sour.

Laterly I have been pretty much to Slickville, having bought the old humsted from father's heirs, and added to it considerable in buildin's and land, and begin to think sometimes of marryin'. The fact is, it aint easy to settle down arter itineratin' all over the world so many years as I have done without a petticoat critter of one's own for company; but before I ventur' on that partnership consarn I must make another tour in the provinces, for atween you and me, I reckon they raise handsomer and stronger ladies than we do in Connecticut, although we do crack for everlastin' about beatin' all the world in our "geese, galls, and onions."

In pursuance of this prudent resolve, he gets appointed a United States Commissioner, to take a cruise and investigate the grand question of the fisheries on the shores of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; and he boldly declares for "fun" in his diplomatic progress, and his resolution not to travel in the mood of an Englishman, for, he tells us, "the Englishman goes through the journey of life like a bear."

Before leaving the States, Sam goes to Washington, to meet some old friends, and have a confab with the President, on receiving his commission and instructions. Proceeding onward, we are entertained with Sam's opinion of Daniel Webster. His name is as interesting to readers on this side the Atlantic as any other that America can show.

We ought to mention that the "Wise Sawes" are distinguished by being printed in italics, and contrast capitally with the flams, bunkums, quaint illustrations, and amusing anecdotes with which the whole is so plentifully sprinkled. And here, therefore, we may as well string together a few samples:—

"Punctuality," says I, "my Lord, is the soul of business. There is an old sayin', 'Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.' Now take care of the minutes," says I, "and the hours will take care of themselves. Pounds is made up of pence, and hours of minutes. Attention to one ains money for me, and the other saves it. These two rules will make any man rich; and in fact, my Lord, they have made me considerable well to do in this world, as times go."

"Thinks I to myself, a man may be a President, and no great shakes either, for after all he is only the lead horse of a team. He has got the go in him, and that's all; but he can't hold back, which is a great matter, both in statesmen and horses. For if he slacks up, he is rid over by those behind him, and gets his neck broke—he must go or die."

When grasshoppers are so plenty as to make the pastures poor, gobblers grow fat. Hard times is what you thrive in; when the ponds dry up, the pokes get the pollywogs.

Take your daily bread, and be thankful; but don't pray to the Lord to lay up for you the loaves for years to come to make you rich. Many a man has died about the time his great baking of bread came out of his oven.

It's no use talkin'. When you are down, poverty, like snow-shoes keeps your feet fast, and prevents your rising. A man can't hope agin hope.

Work: airt your own pork, and see how sweet it will be. Work, and see how well you will be. Work, and see how cheerful you will be. Work, and see how independent you will be. Work, and see how happy your family will be. Work, and see how religious you will be; for, before you know where you are, ins'ead of repinin' at Providence, you will find yourself offerin' up thanks for all the numerous blessings you enjoy.

Hope is a pleasant acquaintance, but an unsafe friend. He'll do on a pinch for a travellin' companion, but he is not the man for your banker.

A woman who wants a chari'able heart, wants a pure mind. The measure of a female's judgment must be her own feelings; and if she judge harshly, her feelings are not delicate. Her experience is her own, and if that is adverse, it ought at least to impose silence. Innocence is not suspicious, but guilt is always ready to turn informer.

Them that have more th'n their share of one thing, commonly have less of another. Where the re is great strength, there aint apt to be much gumption. A handsome man in a general way aint much of a man. A beautiful bird seldom sings. Them that has genius have no common sense. A feller with one idea grows rich, while he who calls him a fool dies poor. The world is like a baked meat-pie: the upper crust is rich, dry, and puffy; the lower crust is heavy, doughy, and underdone. The middle is not bad generally, but the smallest part of all is that which flavours the whole.

The number of pithy maxims contained in these volumes fully justify Sam's assumption of the title of "Wise Sawes;" and we opine that the subjoined examples of the other qualities we have indicated will do as much for his whims, caricatures, and anecdotes. That they are desultory we cannot help, for in truth the whole publication is so; and though it is delightful to go along with Slick, we must remark it is by no means on a straight road, but zigzag, with perhaps a touch of corduroy.

A single idea is happily illustrated by various characters; and the portraiture of the commanders of the fishing-vessels are extremely characteristic and entertaining, and not less so the stories attached to

them; and the half serious, half comic notices on the fisheries are at once important and laughable.

In volume second some love notions and notices of Indians are well worth perusal. Some remembrances of the Duke of Kent are neatly brought in; and there are bits of politics, with which we will not meddle. The chapter entitled "Our Colonies and Sailors," is suggestive of most valuable improvements of high national and colonial consequence. Had we the talent we should be tempted to overlay the clock-maker with such a load of soft sawdust that he would hardly ever be able to lift himself up and breathe again; but fortunately, not possessing this power, we had better express our hope that he may long enjoy the breath of life, and employ it in pouring other emanations of his richly-endowed mind into our listening ears. Meanwhile, we have reason to expect further illustrations of Yankee language, style, notions, and humours, from real Yankee sources; as we see it announced that a work of this kind, edited by Mr. Jerdan, is in the press.

1. THE PLAYS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: the Text regulated by the old copies, and by the recently-discovered Folio of 1632, containing early Manuscript Emendations. Edited by J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F.S.A. Whittaker and Co.—2. THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, the Text formed from a new Collection of the early Editions; to which are added all the original Novels and Tales on which the Plays are founded; copious Archaeological Annotations of each Play; an Essay on the Formation of the Text; and a Life of the Poet. By JAMES O. HALLIWELL, Esq., F.R.S. Vol. I. Adlard.—3. THE TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE VINDICATED from the INTERPOLATIONS and CORRUPTIONS ADVOCATED by JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., in his NOTES and EMENDATIONS. By SAMUEL WELLER SINGER. Pickering.

1. In this volume Mr. Collier has had the text of Shakspeare's works reprinted in full, duly inserting—but without note or comment—the amendments of the MS. marginalia in the recently-discovered folio. The mistakes, however, of the folio are corrected, and the best readings adopted; so that the volume before us has the advantage of the most intelligible text yet extant. The preliminary matter of the folio is also given, in order that this volume may represent, "in compliment externe," the folio of 1632, as far as possible. But the drama of "Pericles" is added, which, Mr. Collier states, "unquestionably proceeded from Shakspeare's pen." On this point we are heretical. In our opinion, neither "Pericles" nor "Titus Andronicus" is Shakspeare's: both could not be. The internal style will not permit that they should be the works of the same poet, at the same period of his career. "Pericles" is the work of a poetic youth—"Titus Andronicus" that of a veteran playwright. For Mr. Collier's volume we are, nevertheless, grateful; and we have no doubt that it will be generally acceptable.

2. This work is sufficiently described in the title. It only remains to state that the first volume contains, besides the Life of Shakspeare, and an Essay on the Formation of the Text, the play of the "Tempest;" with Illustrations and Wood Engravings, by F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A. Mr. Halliwell takes credit to himself for having personally inspected and tested in every possible way, the authenticity of all his documents. He rejects the Bridgewater Manuscripts: copies not genuine, of quarto and folio, according to him, abound. The plays of Shakspeare were written between the years 1580 and 1616, at a period when the English language had assumed its present form, a few peculiarities of diction and phraseology excepted. The use of the singular verb to the plural noun is one of these peculiarities. Transpositions detrimental to the sense are frequently made for the sake of the rhythm; and particles were capriciously used. In this work the blunders of the folio of 1632 are ruthlessly exposed. Mr. Halliwell expresses his opinion strongly that the MS. alterations should be carefully criticised. He is of opinion that the "indications of readings that are indisputably conjectural" are "too numerous to render the subject one of doubt." We have already taken up the opposite thesis, and still maintain it. But credit must be given to Mr. Halliwell for having brought to bear in this publication (the issue of which is limited to 150 copies) all the learning which he has accumulated. The work is magnificently produced, and, when finished, will extend to twenty volumes. The price is already increased, and in all probability will be further augmented as the list of subscribers draws to a close. This is a monument of Shakspeare which must prove hereafter of great value.

3. It will be recollected that we suggested, in relation to Mr. Collier's volume of "Emendations," that there was probably some other folio copy, whether of the first or second edition, that would be found similarly altered, and for a similar purpose. Mr. Singer, it seems, has just such a copy, not only of the second, but of the third folio; and many of the emendations in both correspond with those in Mr. Collier's copy. Strangely enough, however, Mr. Singer considers this circumstance not as corroborative of Mr. Collier's authority, but as conclusive against him. Surely, it establishes the fact, that playhouses were accustomed to form prompt-books of the printed copies; and the agreement of those copies in favour of any one particular reading would rather tend to suggest the probability of their having one and the same authority, than to support the hypothesis that they were all alike conjectural, and agreed by a fortunate coincidence. Mr. Singer, indeed, indulges in a more violent hypothesis even than this, viz., the likelihood of the amendments having been made since the publication of the more modern editions, with notes, by Pope, Theobald, Warburton and Hanmer; and thus he would account for the "conjectures" of such editors being "remarkably confirmed" by these MS. alterations. The setting-up of such an hypothesis looks very much like the refuge of despair. That three persons should, at different periods, employ themselves in altering folio copies for their amusement from subsequent editions, and not for publication, is unlikely; but that three professional artists should, from authorities within reach of theatrical conductors, make a correct copy of a faulty folio, for the purpose of securing accurate performances on the stage, is both intelligible and probable. Much better would it be to collate carefully these three emendated copies, than to reject the aid of any one. Their probable use gives them a certain degree of authority, but one that fortunately does not preclude the exercise of the rational faculty. Perhaps, too, they had a common original, which now that commentators have got on the right track may yet be discovered.

We are exceedingly sorry that Mr. Singer has not, except in two or three instances, brought forward his manuscript emendations against Mr. Collier's; he might thus have added something material to the Shakspearian textual question. He has, on the contrary, satisfied himself with a passionate and vindictive repudiation of Mr. Collier's judgment, and with a vituperative nicknaming of his new publication as the "Pseudo-Shakspeare." This is poor work, and easily done; too poor and easy for such a man as Mr. Singer. But he is evidently angry that any readings of the text of those "magic pages" that "have been the delight of his youth and the solace of his declining years," should undergo the slightest alteration. This is, perhaps, a very natural feeling with one who is "declined into the vale of years;" and it is probably with the rising generation that will rest the ultimate reform of the Shakspearian text, in company with others of greater or less importance. But it is not on this account, much as we may compassionate the senility of Mr. Singer, that we can compliment him on having made out a good case.

In the majority of instances, on the contrary, Mr. Singer has made

out no case at all. Here is a thick book, for the most part composed from Mr. Collier's book. Mr. Singer first quotes *in extenso* from his adversary, and then simply contradicts him, or sneers at him, or answers two or three lines of comment by a note of exclamation at the end of two or three words; and then evidently thinks he has won a triumph. One thing he has manifestly resolved upon; to support the old text, through thick and thin. It is not to reason that Mr. Singer appeals, but to association.

As might have been expected, Mr. Singer prefers in the celebrated Macbeth passage "beast" to "boast"—the latter he calls an "absurd change." Wherefore deponent sayeth not. Take all Mr. Singer has said—

Mr. Collier would have *Lady Macbeth* mince matters, after the passionate and intemperate remonstrance she has addressed to her husband. And then with regard to the word *boast*, what *boast* was it in *Macbeth* to break the matter to her! The almost gentle manner in which, in a former scene, he hints at his purpose in the words—

My dearest love,
Duncan comes here to-night—

shows that what may be supposed to have passed in their future conference would be any thing but a boast. If the correctors had no other presumptive follies to answer for than this attempt to alter the undoubted language of the poet, they would deserve our commiseration. "It is not easy to imagine (indeed) a case in which the alteration of a single letter would make so important a difference," and for the worse too!

Is this the way in which Mr. Singer would defend the old text? Why, he has not suggested a single idea or notion—not the shade of a shadow of a reason: why, either the old or the new is better or worse than the other. He has not shown that he has apprehended the no-meaning of the usual reading, or in any way appreciated the obvious signification of the amended one. Mr. Collier's own note on the proposed amendment happens to be strongly argued; but Mr. Singer has not thought it necessary to meet him on a single point. It was enough that he had himself a prejudice. Old associations must not be disturbed. It was no matter of ratiocination, but of feeling. So of "blankness of the dark;" it must be bad; and "blanket" must be the word, because "mantle of the night" is a common expression, and "blanket" has been the hitherto received reading. Other writers, too, had compared "vapours" to "rugs," and even "wrap'd night in mistic rugge." None of these phrases is exactly "blanket;" but they led to "the door of proof," though not so directly as the dream feigned by *Iago*.

With respect to the "jay of Italy, whose mother was her painting," Mr. Singer hands us over to Mr. Halliwell; himself preferring the reading that refers to "the fable of the jay dressed in the painted feathers of the peacock"—in accordance, as our readers will recollect, with the reading produced by one of our correspondents last week in a late edition of Shakspeare.

The additional lines, demanded by rhyme or reason, which Collier regards as the glory of his corrector, meet with no mercy from the hands of Mr. Singer. He calls them "impertinent and uncalled-for interpolations," and by other as vehement epithets. Doubtless, they may be both, or all of these to him; but to Mr. Collier and to many others, esteemed good judges, they have appeared most pertinent and well-timed. "Who shall decide where doctors disagree?" Let each one answer for himself. To us the lines have been welcome visitants, each with a special revelation, approved by its own proper radiance.

Of course, it will be readily conceived by our readers that we cannot pursue this inquiry through the whole of the thousand controverted passages. It is enough that we can detect the spirit of Mr. Singer's opposition to Mr. Collier; and if we find that passion or interest is the predominating motive, we have no hesitation in at once disposing of it. Mr. Singer announces his intention of producing a new edition of Shakspeare in ten volumes, and is, of course, anxious to secure a text of his own. We trust that his selection will be at least satisfactory to himself; we have small expectation that it will be so to others, unless he exercise a cooler judgment than he has shown in the manipulation of the present volume, intended to serve as an *avant-courier* for the new speculation.

Mr. Singer complains that Mr. Collier has inserted his new readings into his new Shakspeare, "without a note or mark to designate the interpolation." He forgets that their propriety had been argued in a separate volume; and that it was desirable that all such notes or marks should be withdrawn from the works themselves. The reader thereby is not interrupted by any annotation, and the readings are suffered to have their proper effect on his mind without association. If they are out of harmony with the context, he will doubtless feel it; if they render it unintelligible, he will be induced to turn to another edition, in which, if he find a clearer reading, he will be moved to repudiate what he will then be entitled to call, as Mr. Singer calls them, "crudities," "inanities," and "interpolations." These small objections indicate a splenetic state of mind, and one little likely to serve the cause of truth.

THE DIARY AND HOURS OF THE LADY ADOLIE: A FAITHFUL CHILDE. 1552. Addey and Co.

When a certain serious book was selling very badly, everybody remembers the expedient adopted by Defoe to render the book profitable in a pecuniary sense, he wrote a ghost story, the dim and sheeted heroine of which was introduced to recommend the immediate, earnest, and general study of the neglected devotions. Both books now sold: the second by virtue of its intrinsic attention, the first by force of the solemn authority of its successor, which, like a steamer, tugging a becalmed sailing-vessel in its wake, had force enough for itself and its consort. We fear that if the prayers and meditations contained in the "Diary and Hours of the Lady Adolie" are ever to become popular, the fair writer must imitate the irreverent and graceless, if not ungodly, artifice of Defoe, and get some uncanny thing to say a word or two in their favour. The praise of a journal will not do—even though the praise of a ghost may be unnecessary. We think this last form of the puff funeral rather beyond what will be requisite, because times are changed. Superstition has its fashions. Our modern taste demands that the terrible should be flavoured with the whimsical—that necromancers and mystics should "make things pleasant," and operate in tail-coats, about tea-time—and that, wherever there is to be a little of the preternatural, there must be *not* a little of the queer.

To return from this casual allusion back to the work before us, if the authoress wish the great mass of this busy and pre-occupied generation—"hic alind agens populus"—to bend over the gentle weakness of her production, perhaps the best thing to be done is to proceed to set up a table, and to get those exceedingly well-bred magicians—the American gentleman and lady—to procure some encomiastic knocks, winding up with a significant and emphatic twist or jump of the whole of the piece of furniture on which they love to operate. We really think that worse books than this pious "Diary" and these devotional "Hours" will be rapped into a circulation.

We have alluded to the professed "editress" as the real authoress. That much is palpable at once. The work is designed, in an artistic point of view, to effect a most innocent, and, if successful, a most sparkling illusion or imposture. The fair and noble writer would have the reader (at least while actually perusing her pages) to fancy that he is engaged with words penned three centuries ago, and conversing with a mind which quitted our sublimary scene for ever in the troubled year 1554. But it is in vain. In spite of the most minute attention to dates; in spite of a great amount of painstaking study of the chronicles of that epoch; in spite of antique spelling, and a venerable form of binding, and a type of letter-press no longer in vogue, the essentially modern and retrospective labour of an amiable, rather than vigorous, mind appears in every page and line; and the reader is not, even for one moment, beguiled into the pleasant credulity intended. How different from the effect produced by those works which a horrible misnomer has termed "the forgeries" of the "Titan boy" Chatterton! Here is an equally innocent forgery, the credit of which—for it is credit, not loss, that is intended, oh! logical Walpole, by such forgeries; and it is to the forger's own benefit to recall, or to "stop" them from being paid to any but himself in the admiration of mankind—here, we say, is an equally innocent or generous forgery, the credit of which is given to a fictitious character, "a faithful child" of a noble English house in the sixteenth century. If any reader may wish to assure himself fully of the counterfeit nature of the production, there is, among other genuine standards with which to compare it, Cavendish's life of his master, Wolsey, written in reality about the time at which this purports to have been composed.

Two circumstances induce us to speak with especial consideration and tenderness of the defects of Lady Charlotte Peppy's production. In the

first place, her name is of itself so great a title to respect, that we must crave pardon if it has half disarmed our judgment. In the second place, nothing can be more true than what Mr. Dickens said, on a recent occasion, that, for some time past, the general course pursued in literature, and in all that appertains to the educational movement, by the class to which the fair writer belongs—our English aristocracy—is a course so well worthy of respect and applause in principle as to silence any very rigorous criticism in details. We have among our upper classes at present a great number of laborious minds, who, instead of imagining that their position absolves them from a share in the efforts which are the necessary heritage of the less fortunate, waive all artificial distinctions, enter gallantly into the general and mixed arena of intellectual competition, contribute what they may to the sum and result of national trophies, and appear to regard the rank which they possess, if not as a prize to be won over again, yet as a privilege to be continuously and incessantly vindicated and repeatedly deserved. We could name many. We admire their labours; and, for their sake, we will not be harsh towards one of their order, who, while animated by the same feeling as the others, happens, for the nonce, to be rather infelicitous in achievement. A word about the matter and contents of this not very enthralling lucubration. First, there is a Diary embracing the last two years and seven months in the private life of a girl who died in her sixteenth year. Thirteen months of the Diary correspond with the last thirteen of the reign and life of King Edward VI. The rest, of course, is in Queen Mary's reign.

After the Diary, come prayers, ejaculations, aspirations, rules, meditations, and "thoughts," for every hour and conjuncture in the waking portion of the day. These exercises are termed the "Hours of the Lady Adolie," and into her mouth they are put—to her their composition is ascribed. Of course, much of the language in passages so devotional is borrowed from Scripture. The same may, indeed, be said in a less degree of the narrative which precedes the direct addresses to the Almighty.

Several characters—male and female—but above all, the dear young heroine, whom the reader feels to be destined from the very outset to harrow his feelings at the close, by her painful and inevitable, yet untimely death—are used by the authoress with little or no dramatic art, but with great didactic zeal, as exponents and organs of her own religious views and spiritual sentiments, just sufficiently opposed here and there to be the more fully elucidated and developed, but never seriously contravened, discussed, or scrutinized in any part. Let us, however, not be misunderstood; the book is not by any means, theological; and much less is it polemical. Though composed of all the angriest recollections in the whole era of the controversy between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, yet the Protestant doctrines, of which the authoress is a fervent adherent, are merely stated. The book is essentially "ascetical," to borrow a word from the Roman Catholics themselves; and it enters not into the prayerful and ejaculatory plan or design of the production to discuss the logical or argumentative portions of a subject, on which reader and writer are assumed to be already at one. Under these circumstances, we need not add that the heroine is portrayed as one of those privileged souls in whom exalted sanctity seems almost instinctive. If we might venture to say so, this very sanctity of the noble "Childe," Adolie, would be more effective, if more unconscious. She appears, from the very beginning, too much alive to her own perfect state. For example—having inadvertently done something not quite right, she is punished by a grave look from her mother, which maketh her flee away: the Diary then proceeds thus—"I am in Favour again, and glad enough to leave my Turret and wear my Kirtle and Shoes again. I did blush for very shame when the waiting woman came to tie me for the Evening, and I might not let her in. How bitter is Disgrace! *Alice of Sydenham* is punished with Becks and Blows, but she never feels as if she had really sinned, only as if she had been *unlucky*, says she. Heaven make me dutiful!" &c.

Here it is hard to avoid thinking of him who, in his prayer, dwelt with complacency on the reflection, "that he was not as other men"—even as this *Alice of Sydenham*.

After the heroine's death her parents fly to Holland, with this supposed production of their child; and so closes the work. Cardinal Pole, Bishop Tonstall, Gardiner, Edward VI., and Queen Mary are the principal historic characters cursorily mentioned in its pages—mentioned, however, of course, according to the laws and privileges of a book of this nature.

(Continued on page 430.)

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Few persons who have inspected the buildings of the Great Northern line of Railway can fail to have been struck with their vast extent and completeness; of which the pair of views upon the next page present interesting specimens. In the whole of the buildings Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the architect, has sought to combine with the greatest strength and cheapness of construction the utmost facilities for the transit and stowage of goods. The entire station as it stands, with coal-stores, goods offices; arrival, departure, waggon, and carriage-sheds; granary, canal-docks, and temporary passenger-station, covers a space of about forty-five acres. We have engraved the Granary and Goods-shed of the London terminus at Battle-bridge.

The Granary, which fronts the canal dock, and has water ways for barges, is 70 feet high, in six stories, 180 feet by 100 feet, and will hold 60,000 sacks of corn. On the last story are immense wrought-iron water-tanks, holding 150,000 gallons; and, from the highest floor to the ground, inclines down with the full sacks slide, without a touch, from top to bottom. From floor to floor the grain is hoisted by hydraulic apparatus, invented by Mr. Armstrong, by which contrivance the cranes in the goods-shed are also worked.

The railway is brought into direct communication with the river at Limehouse by the Regent's Canal, water ways from which, commanded by the cranes, pass under the centre of the goods-shed platform; so that timber brought in floats, hogsheads of sugar, and all articles of heavy merchandise for the use of inland towns along the line, can be carried from the shipping direct.

The Goods-shed, the largest of its kind in the kingdom, is of brick, 600 feet in length, 80 feet wide, and 25 feet high, with timber roof, glazed with the cast glass windows, 8 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. Our Engraving shows very distinctly the platforms, railway trucks, waggons, cranes, canal; and, without further explanation, will enable our readers to understand with what ease and rapidity goods can be laden or unladen, lifted from the canal, or shipped in barges.

The only part of the shed that our Engraving does not show is the stables, 300 feet by 30 feet, under each side of the goods platform, light, perfectly ventilated, and affording room for 300 horses to be employed in the delivery of coals, vegetables, meat, grain, and all goods and parcels carried by the rail.

Nearly half the tonnage of the line is in grain, consisting of corn, chiefly from Lincolnshire. Until the opening of the Great Northern line, this corn was almost entirely conveyed coastwise, at great delay and risk of loss and damage. Now, within twenty-four hours it reaches its most distant market with the most perfect punctuality and safety by rail; and for the accommodation of this traffic the Company keep a stock of 100,000 sacks. The carriage of potatoes has reached 300 tons a week; hay, from 50 to 40 tons; carrots, as much as 20 tons a week; and, on a single market-day, from the neighbourhood of Biggleswade and Sandy, no less than 30 tons of cucumbers have arrived at the London stations. Vegetables can now be brought by rail from fifty to sixty miles off in as short a time, and as fresh condition, as by market-cart from Barnet, Finchley, Greenwich, Hampton, or any place within eight to twelve miles of London. The rails, in short, give a radius of full fifty miles for metropolitan market-gardens; and, however great may be the present consumption of fruit and vegetables, there can be no doubt that it is infinitely below the wishes of the population. But the scarcity of such articles of food, in consequence of the narrow limits and high rent of the land on which they are grown, so raises the price as to place them out of the reach of the great majority of the population. And, for such extension of gardens, the railway affords still further facilities by carrying down in the returning coal-trucks, at a very low rate,

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.



THE GRANARY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

the fresh stable manure from London—an item of traffic as yet in its infancy, but which is rapidly gaining ground.

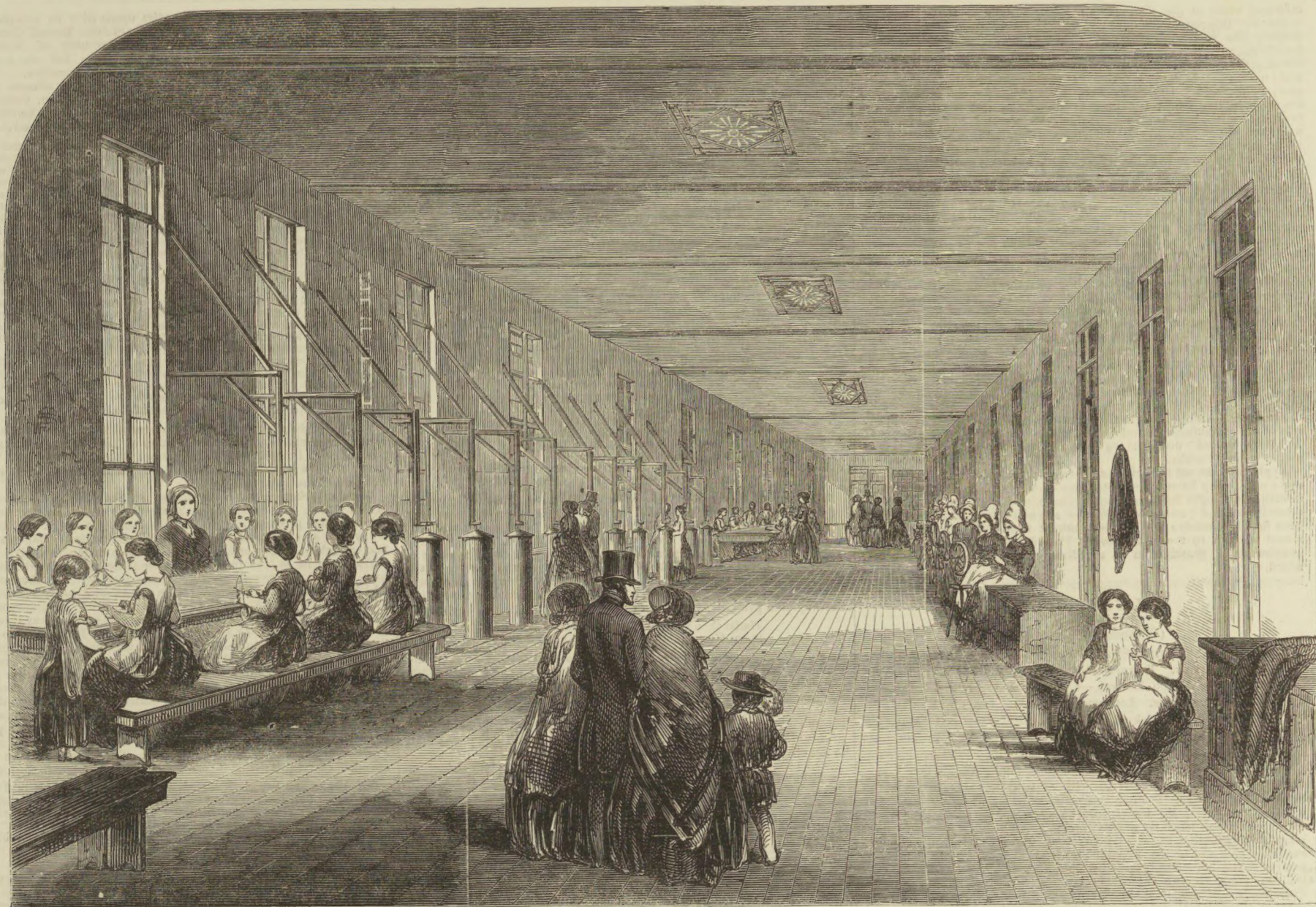
Our Engraving of the Goods-shed shows at one end the canal under the

centre of the platform: the boats can thus come into the shed and have goods of all kinds passed to or from the railway trucks as the case may be. The canal enters the Thames at Limehouse, and a branch line of

rail is in course of construction to join the East and West India Dock line, so as, without any transhipment, to carry goods coming by rail direct to the ships.



THE GOODS SHED.



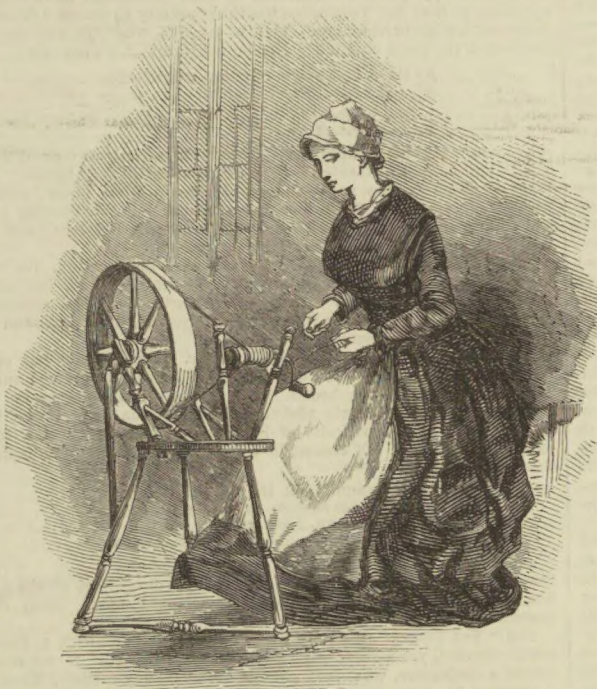
SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—FEMALES' WORK-ROOM.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

Among the various institutions, whose object, economy, and statistics at the present season of the year occupy so large a portion of the inhabitants of the metropolis and its visitors, there is none which has stronger hold upon their sympathies than the Asylums for alleviating the sufferings and diminishing the ignorance of the Blind. The largest institution, the School for the Indigent Blind, situated near the Obelisk, in St. George's-fields, was founded in 1799: yet Liverpool set the example to the metropolis in the first British Asylum for the Blind, established in 1791.

The inspection of the St. George's-fields Asylum, which is open to the public, will well repay the visitor. As a school of industry for instructing the inmates in various arts, with the view of wholly or partially relieving them from dependence on their friends, their parishes, or the temporary bounty of the benevolent, the Asylum we are about to describe has been very successful. To impart religious instruction is, however, a primary object; and this is conveyed, not merely by oral teaching, but also by means of books in raised or embossed letters; thus enabling the blind to acquire knowledge by their own exertions, and rendering them in some degree independent of their teachers. The Scriptures of both the Old and New Testaments, the Liturgy, together with several useful and instructive books, have been already thus printed. The education of the blind may perhaps be seen in fuller operation at the new school of the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, in the Avenue-road, St. John's Wood; and we understand that a well-organised society has been formed for printing and distributing books for the use of the blind. But our present purpose is to show by what efficacious means the employment of the blind is turned to account in St. George's-fields.

The school was originally commenced in a building which had been previously "the Dog and Duck" tavern, a low and profligate haunt, which supplied Hannah More with one of the scenes of her "Cheapside



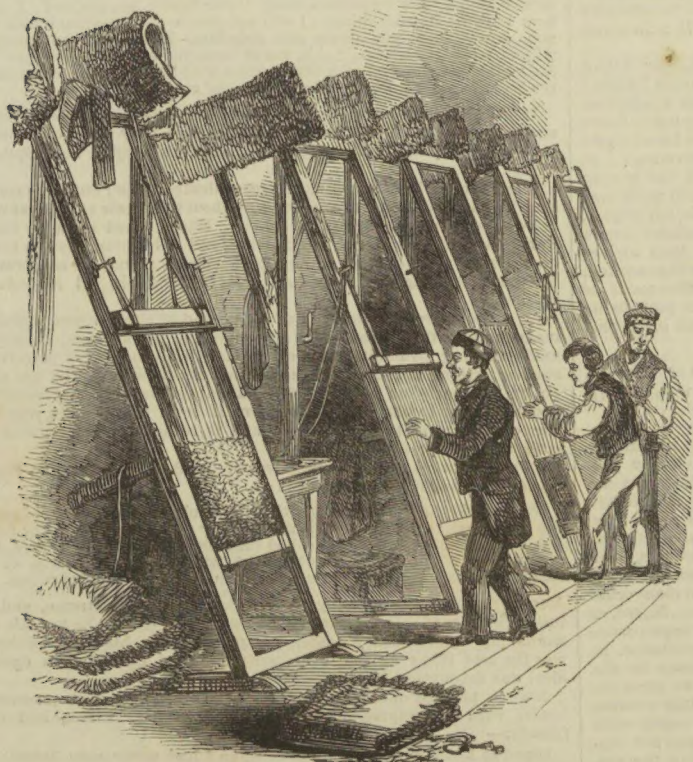
SPINNING.

We now return to the chief work-room. It is about 120 feet long by 30 wide; and in it, hard at work, may be seen upwards of seventy boys and men, all totally blind, making baskets, and in most cases cheerful and merry. Here are made and sold by thousands in each year, baskets, flower-stands, chairs, mats and screens, of various sizes and shapes. In a cleverly-written paper in the *Churchman's Magazine*, No. I., we find this interesting case, which will convey a general idea of the practice of the school:—

That little boy, on the left, is a new comer. He is taking a first lesson from the foreman, and learning to split the withies. In a month from this time he will probably be able to make a rough market-basket. Two months ago he sat moping in a dark corner of a fisherman's cottage in Cornwall, in forlorn helplessness. Since then mind and body have begun to revive. He is bright, cheerful, and intelligent. He can now use his limbs, and begins to find out he has a mind—ay, and much more,—that he has a soul within him. He is learning to read, has mastered his alphabet, has commenced learning his catechism, has begun the blessed habit of saying daily prayers with his companions, and has heard God's holy word read and preached. His education has commenced. As he splits his withies he is very likely coming over the verses of a psalm, which his teacher in the school-room has read aloud in to-day's class. Altogether, you can see that he is learning to think, and is waking up to a new, and better life.

From this long room we pass through the washing-room to the shoe-shop, where may be seen about twenty more boys, all hammering, cutting, and sewing away. In this room are made and repaired shoes for the two hundred inmates, or thereabouts, of the school.

We now pass the weaving and mat-shops to the opposite side of the building, where we find another large room, of the same size as the basket-room. Here are upwards of seventy girls and women of all ages, but chiefly between fifteen and twenty-five years, returned from their garden walk, as busy and as cheerful as the boys and men. They are sewing, knitting, spinning, and making cords for window-blinds, &c.; and the well-



MAT-MAKING.

Apprentice" tract; and its sculptured sign-stone exists to this day in the front wall of Bethlehem Hospital, marking the site of the tavern. Here, for some time, only fifteen persons were received, and the institution was but little understood or supported. However, its promoters laboured on until the lease of the premises expired, in 1810; about which time they obtained from the City of London, to whom the ground belonged, a new lease of nearly two acres of land, for more extensive operations. Its principal frontage is towards the Obelisk, and here a plain school-house was built. In 1826, the school was incorporated; and in the two following years, three legacies of £500 each, and one of £10,000, were bequeathed to the establishment. In 1834 additional ground was purchased, and the school-house was remodelled, so as to form a portion of a more extensive building in the Tudor or Domestic Gothic style, designed by John Newman, F.S.A. The lofty tower and gateway in the north front are very picturesque; and right and left, for upwards of 270 feet, run the two main wings of the building. We will enter at the central door under the tower. From the head of the staircase the upper story of each wing is occupied by a wide and airy dormitory, each for about eighty pupils; returning, we find on the lower story, workshops, class-rooms, offices, central committee-rooms, &c. We then find the central position of the building to consist of a vast kitchen and offices, the chapel, and school-rooms; and, at the further boundary, the chaplain's house, more workshops, and music-rooms. In the rear is the play-ground, fitted with swings and gymnastic poles for the male pupils; and in the pleasant garden in front of the chaplain's house we are delighted to see the girls and women enjoying all the ease and recreation their sad condition is capable of.



BASKET-MAKING.

informed writer in the *Churchman's Magazine* tells us that "the busy artisans of this room were once not a little pleased by hearing that her Majesty (the patron of their school) had ordered that her pictures at Buckingham Palace should be hung with this cord." In the extreme distance is a large glass-case, usually filled with works in silk and worsted. It had a place in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and well merited the distinction. Stockings for the whole school are made in this room; and here is also made and repaired all the household linen, besides purses, crochet mats, worsted rugs, and hair ornaments. Upon the right is the aboriginal spinning-wheel. It is the common remark of visitors how cheerful is the busy hum of this long room; and we agree with the writer we have already quoted, that, "look where you will, there is nothing to remind you of the gloomy darkness in which these poor but happy children pass the long days: they seem themselves unconscious of it." The women are remarkably quick in superintending the pupils; and both males and females evince great animation and activity in their employment. They have mostly great taste and aptness for music; and they are instructed in it, not as a mere amusement, but with a view to engagements as organists and teachers of psalmody. Once a year they perform a concert of sacred music in the chapel, to which the public are admitted: the proceeds being added to the funds of the institution. An organ and pianoforte are provided for teaching; and above each of the inmates of the males' working-room usually hangs a fiddle, so fond are they of playing.

The inmates of the school receive as pocket-money part of their earnings; and, on leaving, a sum of money and a set of tools for their respective trades are given to them. The pupils are clothed, lodged, and boarded, and receive a religious and industrial education; and many of them return to their families able to earn from 6s. to 8s. per week.

The several articles, we should observe, are admirably made; and the sale of the manufactures has produced in one year upwards of £1200. A "Blind School" door-mat we have found to last twice the time of a mat of ordinary make.

Applicants are not received under twelve nor above thirty years of age; nor if they have a greater degree of sight than will enable them to distinguish light from darkness. The admission is by votes of the subscribers; and persons between the age of twelve and eighteen have been found to receive the greatest benefit from the instruction. The school is open to the public every Thursday; and we can scarcely imagine higher gratification to a philanthropic mind than a visit will afford.

LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 427.)

1. POEMS. By ALEXANDER SMITH. David Bogue.—2. POEMS. By EDWARD QUILLINAN. Edward Moxon.—3. THE SOLITARY, &c. By MARY BENN. Joseph Masters.—4. CHRISTMAS AT THE HALL, &c. By T. J. TERRINGTON. Longman and Co.—5. POEMS. By the Rev. CLAUDE MAGNAY. Pickering.—6. THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. By JOSHUA RUSSELL. Houlston and Stoneman.—7. TEN POEMS. By HENRY RIDLEY. (No publisher named).—8. THE POEMS OF GOETHE. Translated by EDGAR ALFRED BOWRING. John W. Parker.

Here is a goodly array of the votaries of Apollo, eager to scale the heights of Parnassus. Steep as is the ascent, bold adventurers are never wanting to seize the laurel, which so frequently eludes the grasp. Repeated failures teach no warning lesson; and a very numerous class seem to imagine that the most difficult of literary achievements is the easiest. The distinction between versification and poetry is of very ancient date; but it has been unheeded; and, in defiance of Horace and Boileau, fresh victims constantly devote themselves to self-sacrifice, querulously railing against the age in which they live as having degenerated, through material and mechanical pursuits. This is unjust, and very ridiculous. Mediocrity was never allowed to poets, though it may have been indulgently conceded to versifiers; and if the modern critics are hard to please, it is because their standard of taste is severe, through the study of perfect masters in the divine art. There is no retrogression, in an enlightened epoch, in any art or in any science; and where the law of progress ceases to act, it is evidence that a people are on the decline. So it was with the poets who succeeded the Augustan period; for, though they were applauded by their contemporaries, that was no proof of the excellence of their productions, but of the corrupt taste of their admirers. Invention is the rarest of the mental faculties; but it is essential to the poet, however smooth his verse—however brilliant his diction; without it he is but an imitator. As the world grows older, the struggle to wear worthily the laureate wreath becomes more and more desperate: for the new candidate is sternly compared with those whose fame is imperishable; and great indeed must they be who pass with honours through so trying an ordeal. What passions, what emotions, what feelings, have not been already illustrated? What external objects have not been personified? Where, then, shall the poet of our days seek his inspiration? He must quit the beaten track, and discover some unknown world of thought and imagery; and we, accordingly, have found, of late years, that strained efforts after originality merge into the erratic, sink into the burlesque, and sometimes reach that point which is nearer to the ridiculous than to the sublime. We have made these remarks to soothe the anger of several of the writers, the titles of whose books are prefixed to this article: if we cannot praise their productions, we have at least assigned some consolatory reasons for the difficulty of their undertaking, though, indeed, without much hope that they will prove sufficiently acceptable to the *genus irritabile*. We would much rather commend than censure, but duty compels us to act on the well-known decision of Juvenal—"Cum tot ubique vultus occurrant."

If we are rightly informed, Mr. Alexander Smith is a very young man, about twenty-one years of age, and would, indeed, be a phenomenon were he perfect in his art. But the volume before us is strewn with beautiful passages, vivid images, and splendid diction. This gentleman has the divine *afflatus*, and promises to be a genuine poet. His principal subject, entitled "A Life Drama," appears defective in constructiveness. It is more than irregular, it is discursive to wildness, and is indeed merely a vehicle to convey the sentiments and feelings of the writer. This fault is easily corrected; and we refer to it not in a censorious but a friendly spirit, for we expect much in a future production. We shall give some specimens of his power, and many others of equal excellence will be readily discovered by those who read the poem, which we heartily commend to public patronage as a first effort, worthy of a generous encouragement:—

The bridegroom sea
Is toying with the shore, his wedded bride;
And, in the fulness of his marriage joy,
He decorates her tawny brow with shells;
Retires a space, to see how fair she looks,
Then proud, runs up to kiss her.

See you poor star,
That shudders o'er the mournful hill of pines;
'Twould almost make you weep, it seems so sad.
'Tis like an orphan trembling with the cold
Over his mother's grave among the pines.
Like a wild lover, who has found his love
Worthless and foul, our friend, the sea, has left
His paramour, the shore; naked she lies,
Ugly and black and bare. Hark how he moans
The pain is in his heart. Inconstant fool!
He will be up upon her breast to-morrow
As eager as to-day.

Walter. The sun is dying, like a cloven king
In his own blood; the while the distant moon,
Like a pale prophetess, whom he has wrong'd,
Leans eager forward with most hungry eyes,
Watching him bleed to death; and, as he faints,
She brightens and dilates: revenge complete,
She walks in lonely triumph through the night.

Violet. Give not such hateful passion to the orb
That cools the heated lands, that ripens the fields;
While sleep the husbandmen, then hastes away
Ere the first step of dawn, doing all good
In secret and the night.

These passages indicate the true poetic temperament, deep in thought, fervid in language, glowing with rich imagery. One other short passage we cannot omit, for it is exquisitely beautiful. Walter meets a girl, and asks her to pray for him; she answers—

Sin crums me o'er as limpets crust the rocks.
I would be thrust from every human door;
I dare not knock at Heaven's.

From a memoir prefixed to the poems of Edward Quillinan, we learn that he was born at Oporto, in 1791, of Irish parents, educated in Eng-

land, and designed for mercantile pursuits, but he entered the army. In 1821 he quitted the military profession, and took up his residence among the Cumberland lakes, where he became acquainted with Wordsworth; and, after the death of his first wife, married the sister of the poet of Rydal Mount. The editor of these poems does not claim for Mr. Quillinan the high rank of a poet, but praises the elegance of his versification; and to this modest eulogy we willingly subscribe, and are, indeed, disposed to place his merit at a higher elevation. His ballads are certainly of a superior order, such as the "Duke of Alba;" the "Moor of Granada and his Spanish Prisoner," a dialogue; the "Legend of St. Meinrad;" and "Hic Jacet Malleus Scotorum." Mr. Quillinan was an excellent Portuguese scholar, wrote an elaborate criticism on the works of Gil Vicente and the ancient Portuguese drama, and was engaged on a translation of the "Lusiad of Camoens." As a specimen of his caustic style, we give an extract from the "Wild Flowers of Westmoreland," where he describes an attorney; but we hope that few modern practitioners could sit for so ugly a portrait. A Westmoreland youth proceeds to London to win wealth:—

Up through the slippery mazes of the law—
That hollow, hideous, slime-cemented pile,
Which ends in jargon. Poor as he began,
He long remained, but honest not so long.
Keen student in a circumventive school,
VILLAIN he soon became; and when that word
Was writ in ink satanic on his mind,
SAINT on his breast he label'd. He became
So smooth all over—sentiment, voice, look,
Were so quicksilver smooth; and then his eye,
Demurely bland, would ever and anon,
Uprunning, roll and quiver with a zeal
So sanctimonious; and he so would make
The trembling vowels bleat between his lips,
And make some consonants so strangely twang,
That many a worthy soul, devoid of guile,
Was wheedled into confidences rash,
And treacherous toils of law: a fleeing caitiff,
Fleece-clad, he keenly prowld among the flocks.

We now approach one of the fair sex, Mary Benn, but we know not whether to address her as spinster or wife. This lady gives abundant evidence in her poem of the "Solitary," that she has not only read, but studied "Childe Harold;" and, we have little doubt, has committed many of its finest passages to memory. She tells us that "the scene of the following musings lies in the south of Ireland, on the borders of the counties Cork and Limerick;" but we cannot discover very much of local colouring. One remark strikes us as curious. Addressing the famous Carthaginian general, Mary Benn exclaims—

Hadst thou in Erin courted victory,
Stern Hannibal! thou ne'er hadst lost an eye.

On this delicate point, however unwilling to contradict a lady, we are somewhat sceptical, for it is generally believed that many heroes "court victory" have met with similar accidents at Donnybrook fair. The stanza adopted in the "Solitary" is the Spenserian, and the poem may be classed among the didactic. It is a respectable performance, but we gladly bestow a higher commendation on Mary Benn's *Carmina* or Latin odes, which possess considerable merit—and we extend this praise both to the original and translated poems.

Mr. Terrington favours us with a short preface to his "Christmas at the Hall," in which he tells the public that "fame is a secondary consideration with him." All that he desires is to occupy a sphere of usefulness; and he presents his volume to the world, "to see how far criticism and public feeling may adjudge the author to possess poetic talents, which, if properly cultivated and assiduously applied, might be capable of producing works of a useful character and beneficial tendency." So much modesty disarms censure; but, as advice is distinctly asked, with a most worthy motive, we would recommend Mr. Terrington to devote his talents to some other pursuit. He is a very fair versifier, but assuredly he is not a poet. In his tale he supposes a party to meet at Christmas, at the hall of a hospitable country gentleman, and each of the company recites a short poem, several of which are interspersed and blended in the main story. At the conclusion of each recitation, there is a great applause, so that Mr. Terrington has the ingenuity to secure a favourable judgment on his productions. Thus at page 47, when the audience have listened to the piece entitled "The Social Hearth," we are told

As this sweet strain of poetry came forth,
All felt its truth and beauty.

What more can Mr. Terrington desire? Nor is this a solitary instance; for all the other pieces introduced receive the same gratifying commendation. This is certainly a clever contrivance; but we remember something similar, in this fashion: *Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo*. However, we wish to part with this gentleman on kind terms, and must speak favourably of the minor poems printed in the closing part of the volume—such as the "Fisherman," "Lines to the Sun," and "The Storm King," all of which are spiritedly written.

The Rev. Claude Magnay has quite mistaken his vocation. We respect the piety of his devotional feelings; but, *invitè Minerva*, let him not persist to embody them in verse. The didactic form has seduced too many to mistake the true bent of their genius, and confound mere "sermons" with "carmina."

Mr. Russell is of the same school as Mr. Magnay, and has equally failed. Sacred poetry should soar as high as its lofty theme; and so it did in the Hebrew prophecies. Mr. Russell has a poem on "The Widow's Son;" and surely the resurrection of the dead should be described in the full sublimity of language. But how has Mr. Russell executed his task? Of course, he brings the Saviour on the scene, and thus writes:—

With tranquil look He took his place;
And then his solemn voice was heard:
"Young man, I say, arise!"
What wondrous power was in the word!
How great was their surprise

Surely, "I say" is vulgar in the extreme, and dragged in to eke out the line; while the last line is mean grovelling bathos. Such diction degrades the subject.

The "Ten Poems" of Mr. Ridley are deeply imbued with a Christian spirit—fervent, yet melancholy, and even saddening. If we are permitted a conjecture, we should suspect that "Young's Night Thoughts" is amongst his favourite books. The work will be acceptable to reflective persons in middle life, but it is too gloomy for the young. It is in blank verse—flowing, graceful, and occasionally energetic.

The last volume on our list is a translation by Mr. Edgar Alfred Bowring, of "Odes, Sonnets, Songs, Ballads, and Miscellaneous Poems," written by the celebrated Goethe. The task must have been a laborious one; if it was a labour of love, well and good. But we very much doubt whether his English version will attract many readers, and he who gets through the whole must be endowed with remarkable perseverance. It is an old remark that the spirit of an author evaporates in the process of transference from one language to another, and with such writers as Goethe, this danger is fearfully increased. We intend no harsh remark on Mr. Bowring in saying that the genius of a perfect translator should be nearly akin to that of his original; and this granted, then arrives the difficulty of rendering idiom for idiom. Unless this is surmounted, the zest and flavour are gone. Mr. Bowring may claim the merit of having paid homage to the greatest name in Germany; but perhaps he would have acted prudently had he been mere choice in his selections.

MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS MOORE.
Edited by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Volumes III, and IV. 1853. Longman and Co.

The main value of the materials here accumulated lies in the illustration they afford of the private life of the time, and that of Moore in particular. One could have wished that these volumes had illustrated the relations between the poet and the great in the nineteenth century. But we should fatally err if we for one moment supposed that such here were the case. It was not as a poet that Moore sat as a guest at the tables of noblemen. His office was of a lower degree. His facility with the piano, and enjoyment of a musical voice, made him a sort of professional companion—one whose services could be paid for in courtesy rather than in cash. In this relation, Moore, as we learn from the revelations before us, saw his profit. At such parties he could and did sing his own songs; and this circumstance, he tells his publisher, was better than all the advertisements in the newspapers. No doubt of it. In other passages of his life we perceive, also, the ready trader. In everything, the clever, witty little versifier had an eye to business—and bustled his way through the world with sufficient tact and acumen. Truly, the character of Moore was not dignified; and Lord John Russell has not spared it, by suppressing the evidences of this unflattering fact. We have here the unmitigated record, and may see the man as he was. We could have wished that both he and his patrons had been far other than they were. The ideal of the literary character had evidently never been conceived by either party.

The third volume of these Memoirs opens with an account of Mr. Moore's travels in Italy, accompanied by Lord John Russell, Chantrey the sculptor, and Jackson the painter. The scenery of Mont Blanc and of the Simplon excited his admiration; but we meet with small power of description in the diurnal narrative. The impression of the moment is stated, but there is no minute painting. The playhouse and the opera are interesting to him, perhaps more so than the fairest or wildest of the scenes of nature. The following is characteristic of the details in which the journalist delighted:—

October 1st. Left Como at nine, and arrived at Milan between two and three. Passed on the way the splendid villa called Monte Bello, where (Galignani says) the treaty of Campo Formio was signed. Went to the bankers' and the post-office; but no letter from home. Dined with Lord Kinnaird; company, Silvertop, and a Colonel Browne, attached to our embassy at Vienna. Two Englishmen were robbed the other evening coming into Milan: nothing but robberies in the environs, and the police will give no assistance to apprehend the robbers. The fact is, Kinnaird says, the police is managed by contract, and they go to as little expense of course as they can. Colonel Browne mentioned the great wealth of Esterhazy—I think, £400,000 sterling a year. The condition of its tenure is, that every Esterhazy shall add £80,000 worth of jewels to the family stock; accordingly, the accumulation is immense. Colonel Browne saw Esterhazy and his wife at a ball, when they each had jewels about them to the amount of £500,000. In the evening we went (by great favour) to a *prova* or dress rehearsal of a ballet that is to come out the latter end of next week. We went as the party of the Comtesse di Bubna, wife of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief here. The ballet allegorical and unintelligible; but the theatre very fine, and the decorations beautiful. The subject was the "Four Ages." The Archduke Raynier (for whom the rehearsal was got up) was in his state box, and this was the only part of the house lighted up. The Palerme is the chief danseuse, or rather pantomime actress, and has a good deal of grace.

Trifles are, it is only too evident, congenial to the mind of the "little" vain author, who is continually boasting of Lord John's companionship. "Dined with Lord Kinnaird; only Lord John and myself." Think of that. Here is Moore's greatness—here his mind feels itself at home, "the world shut out."

Some criticism upon works of art at the different studios which Moore visited is in good taste. There are also several amusing particulars of the progress of "The Fudge Family in Italy." Thirty lines a day he seems to have considered rapid composition. But this was not fast enough to keep promise with the public; owing to which he complains that he is "too pressed for time to do justice to the humorous part, must therefore only publish it as a journal." In the entry from which we have just extracted, Moore speaks of a party at Madame de Flahault, saying—"Flahault sung, and so did I; very nervous about it. If I had given way, should have burst out a-crying, as I remember doing many years ago at a large party at Lady Rothes's. No one believes how much I am sometimes affected in singing, partly from being touched myself, and partly from an anxiety to touch others." This sensibility is characteristic both of the poet and artist. We get, too, some hints of the destroyed memoirs of Lord Byron. There were clearly statements in it against Lady Byron, which her Lord was desirous she should, if she could, confute—but the lady refused to peruse the MS.

The conception, and in part execution, of the proposed poem of the "Epicurean" are duly recorded; the same also of an Irish melody or two. A paragraph on one of these contains an amusing anecdote of Hazlitt:—

9th. Began another Irish melody. Dined late. Kenny told me that John Lamb (the brother of Charles), once knocked down Hazlitt, who was impertinent to him, and on those who were present interfering, and begging of Hazlitt to shake hands and forgive him, H. said, "Well, I don't care if I do. I am a metaphysician, and do not mind a blow; nothing but an *idea* hurts me."

The following strain is of a higher mood:—

We dined alone with our little ones, for the first time since the 1st of July, which was a very great treat to both of us; and Bessy said, in going to bed, "This is the first rational day we have had for a long time." I sat up to read the account of Goethe's "Doctor Faustus" in the "Edinburgh Magazine;" and, before I went to bed, experienced one of those bursts of devotion which, perhaps, are worth all the church-going forms in the world. Tears came fast from me as I knelt down to adore the one only God whom I acknowledge, and poured forth the aspirations of a soul deeply grateful for all his goodness.

Afterwards we are introduced to Wordsworth:—

24th. Went with Bessy to market, and afterwards called upon Wordsworth. A young Frenchman called in, and it was amusing to hear him and Wordsworth at cross purposes upon the subject of "Athalie;" Wordsworth saying that he did not wish to see it acted, as it would never come up to the high imagination he had formed in reading it, of the prophetic inspiration of the priests, &c. &c.; and the Frenchman insisting that in acting alone could be properly enjoyed—that is to say, in the manner it was acted *now*; for he acknowledged that till the corps de ballet came to its aid, it was very dull, even on the stage—*une action morte*. Saw Wordsworth's wife; she seems a comfortable sort of person enough. A note came from Lady Mary while I was there, to offer us both seats in her box at the Français, for the evening; and the struggle of Wordsworth (who had already arranged to go with his wife and sister there) between nobility and domesticity was very amusing. After long hesitation, however, and having written one note to say he must attend his wife, my Lady carried it, and he wrote another accepting the seat. I should have liked well enough to have gone myself, but this was our dear little Tom's birthday, and I had promised to pass the evening at home. Walked with Wordsworth, who was going to call upon Canning and finding that Canning expected him, by his having left his name and Peel's with the porter, did not go up. While I was at dinner, a note arrived from Canning, to ask me to dinner to-morrow. This is excellent! Can he ever have read the verses in the later editions of the "Fudge Family"? I fear not. Wrote to say I should have the honour of waiting upon him.

A little further on we meet with a characteristic touch:—"Wordsworth rather dull. I see he is a man to hold forth; one who does not understand the *give and take* of conversation." One of his holdings forth is recorded, and the topics were pregnant with meaning. As a contrast to this, take an anecdote of Sheridan:—

Lord John told us a good trick of Sheridan's upon Richardson. Sheridan had been driving out three or four hours in a hackney-coach, when, seeing Richardson pass, he hailed him and made him get in. He instantly contrived to introduce a topic upon which Richardson (who was the very soul of disputatiousness) always differed with him; and at last, affecting to be mortified at R.'s arguments, said, "You really are too bad; I cannot bear to listen to such things; I will not stay in the same coach with you;" and accordingly got down and left him, Richardson hallooing out triumphantly after him, "Ah, you're beat, you're beat!" nor was it till the heat of his victory had a little cooled, that he found out he was left in the lurch to pay for Sheridan's three hours' coaching.

In all his references to his wife, Moore expresses the utmost affection; and, indeed, states that after ten years' marriage, they were still more like lovers than any married couples of the same standing he was acquainted with.

The Bermuda business occupies a great deal of space; but there seems to be so much false sentiment and twaddle about the whole affair, that we are not disposed to waste sympathy on it. Moore spent a happy time in Paris; was fêted, flattered, and flustered out of his propriety; so that, in his exile, he was not much to be pitied. Similar remarks are provoked by the Byron memoir affair—a breach of trust in all respects unjustifiable.

Of contemporary poets, even of Byron and Shelley, Moore formed an inadequate notion. The latter he condemns for atheism, clearly not understanding his merits or his opinions. In all things, we perceive the shallow, trifling mind. At the same time, the amiable traits are many. Moore is clearly no hero, but he is a man of society, and the name of honour is dear to his heart; but, then, it is in the sense in which the man of the world understands it, and is recognised as the means of maintaining his social position.

In regard to his poem, "The Loves of the Angels," a curious circumstance attended its announcement:—

Dec. 1st. Sent off the first sheet through Croker, who had offered me the use of his franks in town. This was the day announced originally for the publication; and some people asked the Longmans (who, of course, were not aware that the 1st fell on a Sunday), whether the poem was so very sacred, that nothing less than a Sunday would do for its publication.

Moore's nervousness in regard to this poem was extreme, and the squeamishness of some of his friends scarcely less so. To use his own words, his "book was considered improper." In his own opinion, it was the best thing he had ever written. Lord Lansdowne's opinion, also, was favourable.

Moore's portrait of Wordsworth we have given: we now present the reader with his impressions of Coleridge, Charles Lamb, and their friends:—

Dined at Mr. Monkhouse's (a gentleman I had never seen before), on Wordsworth's invitation, who lives there whenever he comes to town. A singular party: Coleridge, Rogers, Wordsworth and wife, Charles Lamb (the hero, at present, of the "London Magazine") and his sister (the poor woman who went mad with him in the diligence on the way to Paris), and a Mr. Robinson, one of the *minora sidera* of this constellation of the

Lakes, the host himself, a Meccas of the school, contributing nothing but good dinners and silence. Charles Lamb, a clever fellow certainly; but full of villanous and abortive puns, which he mis-carries of every minute. Some excellent things, however, have come from him; and his friend Robinson mentioned to me not a bad one. On Robinson's receiving his first birth, he called up Lamb to tell him of it. "I suppose," said Lamb, "you addressed that line of Pope's to it. 'Thou first! Iest ease, least understood.'" Coleridge told some tolerable things. One of a poor author, who, on receiving from his publisher an account of the proceeds (as he expected it to be) of a work he had published, saw among the items, "Cellarage, £3 10s. 6d.," and thought it was a charge for the trouble of selling the 700 copies, which he did not consider unreasonable; but, on inquiry, he found it was for the cellar-room occupied by his work, not a copy of which had stirred from thence. He told, too, of the servant-maid where he himself had lodged at Ramsgate, coming in to say that he was wanted, there being a person at the door inquiring for a poet; and on his going out he found it was a pot-boy from the public-house, whose cry, of "any pots for the Angel," the girl had mistaken for a demand for a poet. Improbable enough. In talking of Klopstock, he mentioned his description of the Deity's "head spreading through space," which, he said, gave one the idea of a hydrocephalous affection. Lamb quoted an epitaph by Clio Rickman, in which, after several lines, in the usual jog-trot style of epitaph, he continued thus:—

He well performed the husband's, father's part,
And knew immortal Hudibras by heart.

A good deal of talk with Lamb about De Foe's works, which he praised warmly, particularly "Colonel Jack," of which he mentioned some striking passages. Is collecting the works of the Dunciad heroes. Coleridge said that Spenser is the poet most remarkable for contrivances of versification: his spelling words differently, to suit the music of the line, putting sometimes "spake," sometimes "spoke," as it fell best on the ear, &c., &c. To show the difference in the facility of reciting verses, according as they were skillfully or unskillfully constructed, he said he had made the experiment upon Beppo and Whistlercraft (Frere's poem), and found that he could read three stanzas of the latter in the same time as two of the former. This is absurd. Talked much of Jeremy Taylor; his work upon "Prophecy," &c. C. Lamb told me he had got £170 for his two years' contributions to the "London Magazine" (Letters of Elia). Should have thought it more.

It is clear that Moore could not understand the men whom he thus describes. A great gulf divided their minds from his. He had before acknowledged that he could not interpret Wordsworth's eulogy of "Christabel." So various is taste; so indisputable its tendencies.

As books of anecdote, we fear that the two volumes of Moore's diary before us will disappoint the reader. For the most part, it is but a mere record of dates and visits received and returned. But the value of such a journal is not the entertainment which it yields on its first publication, but the information it affords long subsequently. A mere item of a morning call, with the persons present, or of a dinner-party, may serve hereafter to settle an important date in some historical work. And this utility *in futuro* may well serve to atone the want of present amusement.

Full credit, however, cannot always be given to journal entries of this kind, particularly when the small talk of certain conversational coteries is concerned. One example of this kind has just received exposure, in a letter from the Marquis of Londonderry to "the Editor of the Times," complaining of a statement in the *Diary*, dated June 16th, 1825; which statement was made at a breakfast at Rogers's—to the effect that Sir Robert Wilson was instrumental in the gaining of the Battle of Leipsic and that "Lord Castlereagh, in sending over to Lord Stewart the public document containing the order for thanks to Wilson, among others, on the occasion, accompanied it with a private one, desiring Lord Stewart (now Marquis of Londonderry) to avoid the thanks to Wilson as much as he could, in order not to give a triumph to his party. Lord Stewart, by mistake, showed this letter, instead of the public one, to Wilson, who has had the forbearance never to turn it against the Government since." To this statement the Marquis gives an explicit denial, which he corroborates by a letter from Mr. John Bidwell, chief clerk of the Foreign-office, who "saw and read all his Lordship's letters and despatches." Doubtless, many more of these unintentional slanders will be discovered. Such a book as this must contain many; and the parties interested should, like the Marquis of Londonderry, "keep their weather-eye open."

EXTRAORDINARY MEN: THEIR BOYHOOD AND EARLY LIFE. By WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

Though it is not stated, it can hardly be doubted, that Wordsworth's celebrated line, "the boy is father of the man," was the parent of this book. "The earlier portion of the lives of extraordinary men must have been," says Mr. Russell, a greatly influencing one, whether for good or for evil—without the careful study of which an accurate appreciation of the hero's man-life can hardly be attained." He, accordingly, gives "brief, unpretending sketches" of the boyhood of twenty-two celebrated men—including Michael Angelo, Luther, Shakespeare, Oliver Cromwell—which embraces poets, painters, mathematicians, generals, and preachers. No heroic class seems omitted. But many individuals might be added. The sketches are spirited, strictly confined to the period of life announced, and will probably be much read when more elaborate biographies may be laid down as prosaic and insipid. One great advantage of such sketches is, to place in bold relief the natural peculiarities of distinguished individuals, and trace the genius of the man to the creation of God in the child. It is impossible to read of the fervent aspirations of the boy Michael Angelo to attain excellence in art, and of the affectionate queries of the child Mozart, "Do you love me?" without finding in the different nature of the two men, as they were differently created, the sources of their peculiar powers. Let us copy from the book a little trait of each:—

Michael Angelo possessed the faculties of reverence and wonder in a high degree—had it not been so, the marvels of his artist-life could not have been accomplished; and this formidable horoscope having been placed in his hands when he was just turned of thirteen years of age, it is not surprising that his unripe judgment was momentarily imposed upon, and that he retired to his turret chamber in the castle in a state of great agitation and distress. Night, arrayed in the cloudless silver sheen and dazzling diadem of stars she wears in southern climes, surprised him, whilst still irresolutely pondering the fateful horoscope, and invited him to come and look for h with his own eyes upon the planet-scroll, wherein it was said his destiny was written. He did so; and presently perceiving that of the ruling heavenly bodies he had been reading of, Mars alone, and in unusual splendour, was visible, he forthwith—so runneth the story—determined to walk for the future by the light of the hero-star, whither-soever it might lead him!

Wofel especially, from his earliest days, was one of the gentlest, most affectionate, loveable of children. Ever, as soon as he could lip the words, his first impulse, upon the entrance of strangers, was to totter towards them, and ask with his beseeching eyes, as earnestly as with his tongue, if they loved him: "Do you love me?" and if the question was replied to coldly or indifferently, he instantly burst into tears.

In the one was a stern conquering genius, in the other a soul subdued by love, and giving forth love in melody. The book which contains these and a great number of similar anecdotes of the boyhood of great men, supplies valuable materials in its interesting pages for much philosophical reflection.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD. By F. GERSTAECKER. Three volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

Voyages round the world have now become almost as frequent as voyages between Newcastle and London. Mr. Gerstaecker started from Bremen for California; left the ship at Rio; went in a small schooner to Buenos Ayres; crossed the Andes to Chili in winter—an arduous undertaking; embarked again at Valparaiso for San Francisco, so-journed some time in that gold region; departed thence for the Sandwich Islands; lived with the natives; trusting himself with three of them, in a frail-boat, he visited Tahiti; proceeded to Australia, roamed about the colonies there; sailed to Java, where he investigated all that is curious in the island; and returned thence to Europe. Mr. Gerstaecker has not any discoveries to communicate to the world: he is not, like most of his countrymen, deeply versed in the natural sciences; but he is a bold, daring, kindly, active man, with all the vigour and freshness of young manhood; he encounters dangers fearlessly, and braves hardships and submits to privations with much cheerfulness. He tells all his adventures, and describes all he sees, in a vigorous, racy manner. His style is lively and picturesque, like that of Head or Ruxton; and his work is more like the production of one of our first-rate literary men, than of a care-taking, plodding German. It is so sparkling and so polished in places, that it generates a suspicion of unreality; and we almost doubt, as we read it, whether the traveller has not been aided by a professed and spirited author. We could fill our columns with quotations from almost every page—giving a graphic description of the Buenos Ayreans, with their disgusting slaughter-houses, of the Guachos and their steeds, of the wild galloping across the Pampas, and of the painful but sublime crossing the Cordilleras, of the struggles and quarrels of the miners of California, of the beautiful pastoral and simple life in some of the South Sea Islands, and of bush

life in Australia, of rhinoceros hunting in Java, and of the colonial Government of the Dutch; but we have not space for much, and a short extract or two would not suffice to give a fair idea of the multifarious entertainment the reader will find in the book. Everything is touched with a light and graceful hand; and, without adding very greatly to our stores of solid information, it is one of the most pleasantly-written books of travel that has for a long time fallen under our notice.

EIGHTEEN YEARS ON THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA; including an account of the native tribes, and their chief intercourse with Europeans. By BRODIE CRUICKSHANK, Member of the Legislative Council, Cape Coast Castle. Two volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

Mr. Cruickshank arrived on the coast of Africa, and landed at Cape Coast Castle in 1834, where he appears to have remained till the middle of 1852. His work says very little, though its title would lead us to expect much, of what he actually saw and did in these eighteen years, nor what was his business. He is a member of the Legislative Council at Cape Coast Castle, and he has exerted his "extensive influence in favour of Christian civilisation;" we learn incidentally that he has been commandant of the fort of Anamaboe; and we are told expressly that he was at Cape Coast Castle, on his way to England, in 1838, when Mrs. Maclean (L.E.L.) so suddenly and unexpectedly died. He has obviously had great opportunities for acquiring information concerning the Gold Coast, and his book is exclusively occupied by that. He commences by a description of the coast: "Its sunny skies—its ever verdant freshness of vegetation—its wild jungle tracts—its mineral wealth—its gloomy forests, fit abodes for idolatry and superstition—investing it with an indescribable charm of vague and wondering curiosity;" which is pretty nearly all he tells us of its physical features. After a few words on the civilisation of Africa, he supplies us with a condensed history of the coast from the fifteenth century till the present time, including the trivial and dreary wars of the native chiefs with one another, and with the whites. The bulk of the book consists in a history of the effects of the communication of the whites with the negroes; of the manners and customs of the natives; the origin of slavery; their progress towards civilisation—for even they have made progress: and is undoubtedly the best account yet published of the recent and present condition of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast. For the moment a considerable interest is attached to the subject, for our countrymen there are again threatened by the Ashantees; and a recommendation has gone forth in the public journals that England should extend her dominion in this part of Africa over a wild people. The feasibility of such a project, and the probable causes of the rupture, with the condition of our countrymen on the Coast, may be better learned from this than from any other book. Of personal matters, the only interesting part is the narrative Mr. Cruickshank gives of all the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Maclean. It is too long for us to transcribe; and we can only refer such of our readers as wish for the information to the book itself.

AUSTRALIA VISITED AND REVISITED. A Narrative of Recent Travels and Old Experiences in Victoria and New South Wales. By SAMUEL MOSSMAN and THOMAS BANISTER. With Maps, by A. K. JOHNSTON. Addey and Co., Old Bond-street.

It is not likely that the public will be surfeited with books on Australia as long as it feeds the voracious appetite for gold; and certainly authors are of that opinion, for they incessantly produce them. Though Messrs. Mossman and Banister, however, say a good deal about the gold, and have a tempting map at the beginning of their book, in which large dabs and streaks of yellow designate the regions where the emigrant is sure to be enriched, the staple of their work is a quiet visit to the agricultural portions of the colonies, and a description of the manner in which fortunes were made and the colonies prospered before the gold was discovered—and in which they will prosper hereafter, when the gold is exhausted, or the appetite for it satiated. In 1830 New South Wales contained about 55,000 people; in 1851 they had increased to 279,168. At the former period the total value of the imports was £420,480, and of the exports £141,461. In 1851 the former had swollen to £2,619,931, and the exports had reached the imperial sum of £3,219,952. The reader will easily imagine the immense number of houses which must have been constructed—the style of building improving as time flowed on—to lodge the large increase of people: the number of acres of land that must have been cultivated, or occupied by their cattle, to feed so many people; and to supply half a million of sheep, and 50,000 head of cattle per annum to be boiled down for the sake of their tallow, and to send upwards of 40,000,000 lb. of wool to England in a year; and will easily comprehend, by noticing what occurs amongst our own slowly-increasing population, how vast must have been the change in New South Wales between 1830 and 1851. It is from marking these differences, and describing the steady industry which, before the gold was discovered, had prepared Australia to be a comfortable home for millions of people, that the book of Messrs. Mossman and Banister is chiefly valuable. It is a plain, pains-taking, rather plodding description of their visit to the Diggings, to various sheep and cattle stations, and to several different towns; also of the present state of the country, and of the mode of living of the great cattle and sheep farmers, and the rest of the people. This is a fair specimen of the general descriptions which the reader will find in the work:—

During our journey along the main roads of the two provinces, we encountered a travelling population, which equally surprised and delighted us. The great traffic and bustle of people *en route* to and from the various gold-fields was oftentimes a stirring and animated sight: the men, women, and children, on horseback and on foot, in various descriptions of carriages, carts, and drays, thronged the highways of the interior, independently of mail-carts and other means of postal communication between the various inland post-towns and the capitals of each colony, besides the flocks and herds seen in every direction; so that the supposed desolation and solitariness of the interior does not exist to anything like the extent that it is supposed to do. You pass through towns frequently where there are well-built stone, brick, and wood houses; with the usual public buildings which constitute a Government township in Australia, occasionally having some pretensions to beauty of architecture. In these towns, likewise, you will find all the elements of what constitutes agreeable society, as established in the most refined towns and cities in the mother country. Occasionally, also, you meet with, in well-chosen spots, the residences and homesteads of the squatters and other settlers, who live away from the busy world, in some of which great taste is displayed.

And this is a specimen of an individual's progress:—

Eleven years ago (he said) I commenced the business of an Australian squatter, with 4000 sheep, for which I gave £4000, including the right of the run, and a few horses and bullocks, with a dray. This season I shall shear 30,000 sheep; and I have 1000 head of cattle, and 100 horses, besides the improvements in the stations, as the reward of my exertions, and the natural increase of stock since that time. And if all things go well this year, I shall realise from £1000 to £1500 clear profit from my wool and tallow. So much for the result. The manner I set to work at the beginning was to reside for a twelvemonth, prior to my purchasing stock, upon a station, where I gave my services free, to obtain a practical knowledge of the details of every employment necessary on a sheep-farm, by acting in the capacity of hut-keeper, shepherd, shearer, and overseer. In England I had been educated in and practised the legal profession, and I never supposed that I should have taken so kindly to this rude occupation; but I am thankful now that I threw up the quill and the desk for the sheep-shears and the wool-press—for the life of a squatter has made a better man of me, both in mind and body. Instead of being a pale and slender ghost, flitting about the dingy courts of law, earning nothing more than a living for myself and family, here I am, as you see, a stout, able-bodied man, browned by the genial exposure to our glorious climate, and able to ride round my run, a distance of fifty miles, in six hours; while "I am monarch of all I survey."

The book has the great merit, for a work on Australia, of being free from exaggeration; and stating facts in a clear, though sometimes homely way.

DIGBY GRAND. An Autobiography. By G. S. MELVILLE. Parker and Son.

This book is a reprint, from *Fraser's Magazine*, of a very clever novel—or, rather, of a series of clever sketches under the name of one, for it is entirely wanting in that continuity which the reader has a right to expect in a novel. We are not quite sure whether the author had any more ambitious object than furnishing amusement for a few hours; but if he intended to disgust his readers thoroughly with some of the existing forms of society in England, we must do him the justice to say that he has carried it out to perfection. The pictures presented in "Digby Grand" of young gentlemen at Oxford, in the Guards, in other crack regiments; and, above all, at Ascot, Epsom, &c., are nearly as effective as any we ever met with. The father of the hero, a fashionable gentleman of George the Fourth's time, began the ruin of his family; and the son follows his example. In a long course, commenced before he was eighteen of gambling, betting, horse-racing, and of many other follies and vices less mentionable, he reduces himself at last to the condition of a penniless, friendless, and homeless beggar. We have but glimpses of the

connecting links of the story, and the only gratifying circumstance in the life of Digby Grand is, that after seeking in vain for happiness in fashion, pleasure, and vice, he finds it at last in rational industry. A salutary lesson is thus conveyed quite in the spirit of the times, and therefore likely to prove acceptable.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MISSIONARY. By the Rev. J. P. FLETCHER. Two volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

The author of this work is of opinion that the want of the age "is a series of tales free from party opinions, yet delineating accurately and correctly the scenes, habits, and sentiments of the age we live in—tales in which most of the personages introduced should be, in the best sense of the world, Christians, yet able to open their mouths without delivering a sermon; tales which might show the gradual quiet influence of religion upon the mind, without exhibiting either fanaticism or Pharisaism, and which every father of a family might, without hesitation or fear, place in the hands of his daughters." Such is the work which, we suppose, Mr. Fletcher has attempted in this autobiography. It is a sort of religious novel, not without merit, with little force of character or description, but written in a free and facile style. Here and there, too, there is a touch of satire. The aim of the narrator would appear to be to expose, first, the absurdity of the working clergy in England being expected to live by something else than the altar at which they serve—by school-keeping, for instance—in consequence of which they have not leisure to establish a proper relation between them and their flocks; secondly, the real misery of apparently respectable and well-to-do people among the middle ranks; and, thirdly, to show that the religious sentiment is consistent with great differences of individual character. Those details are wrought out with considerable skill; and some of the Oriental scenes and situations are depicted with much humour.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

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